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The Mercury.

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Established June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto, containing forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

TRANSPORTATION DISCUSSION

Vice President A. P. Russell, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, came to Newport on Thursday and met the members of the Chamber of Commerce at the City Hall, where a special meeting had been arranged, to talk over many matters connected with Newport's transportation problems. Mr. Russell was accompanied by several other officers of the road and the situation was talked over in an open and impartial manner. There was a large attendance of members of the Chamber, as great interest had been manifested in the matter. President David C. Caesar opened the meeting and Chairman Hugh B. Baker of the Forum committee presided over the discussion.

Mr. Russell was the first speaker, and he showed very conclusively the serious predicament that the railroads of the country have been in for some time. He said that for every dollar taken in the New Haven road had laid out \$1.07. No permanent improvements could be made in Newport or elsewhere until they could be paid for out of the capital. For this reason the road could not now offhand agree to make any radical improvements here involving an expenditure of money, but would endeavor to co-operate with the public in any way possible. The management would be ready at all times to receive suggestions and would do whatever they could.

A number of questions were then propounded by different members, in accordance with previous arrangements. It was said that there could be no new station at this time, because of the expense, but the present station would be kept clean and in good repair. The railroad officials agreed to meet with Messrs. Frank J. Hughes and J. K. Sullivan early Friday morning and look over the conditions of the railroad yards to see what improvements could be made there.

It was stated that it would not be possible to stop the limited trains at Wickford Junction to make connections for Newport, but that baggage would be loaded on to all trains that are now scheduled to make the stop there. The suggestion that special priced tickets be put on sale for Newport, similar to those of Fall River did not meet with an enthusiastic response, and it was suggested that the Fall River special tickets might be withdrawn. The same applied to the sale of Providence and Fall River zone tickets here. There was a discussion over the freight transportation matters and the local shippers received some encouragement of improvement in the service.

Altogether, the meeting was quite satisfactory as bringing the management of the road and the local Chamber of Commerce into closer touch, and if conditions ever improve so that the railroad will have money to meet expenses and a little something over, there is no doubt but that Newport will come in for its share of attention.

Membership cards will not admit to the special dramatic reading before the Unity Club next Tuesday evening, when Lady Frederick is to be presented by a well selected cast. This is an extra play and the proceeds will be devoted to meeting the small deficit in the Club's finances for the year. The demand for tickets is very good.

The Navy department has announced that the summer training camps for Reserves will be established at the Great Lakes Training Station near Chicago and at Hampton Roads, thus giving Newport the go-by. Newport is thankful that the reign of Josephus is about at an end.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, the business transacted was largely of a routine nature. A great many licenses of various kinds were granted. City Clerk Fullerton announced that it might be necessary to call a meeting of the representative council to change the rate of interest on the highway improvement bonds which will soon be issued. The rate fixed by the council was four per cent, but the school bonds were five and a half per cent, and it seemed probable that it would be hard to find a market for four per cent bonds. No action was taken, as the proceeds of the bonds will not be required immediately.

It was voted to instruct the city solicitor to appear before the Public Utilities Commission of the State and protest against the proposed increase in street car rates requested by the Bay State Street Railway Company.

ELIOT-COOPER

The wedding of Miss Leta A. Cooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Cooper, took place at Emmanuel Church on Monday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Charles W. Forster in the presence of a number of relatives and friends. The bridegroom was of white satin trimmed with chantilly lace, with a long train. She carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Doris Burgess and Miss Elizabeth Leonard were the bridesmaids, and Mr. Frederick C. Cooper, Jr., was the best man. The ushers were Messrs. Donald Hay and Thomas Teaze. Following the ceremony a reception was held and wedding supper was served at the residence of the bride's parents on Harrison avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Eliot are now enjoying a wedding trip, after which they will reside in this city.

LOUIS W. HAMMETT

Mr. Louis Wilbur Hammett, son of Mr. Harry G. Hammett and grandson of the late Albert Hammett of this city, died at the home of Mrs. J. E. Kline in Middletown on Sunday last. Although his health had not been good for some time, his death was quite unexpected. He was in his thirty-ninth year, and his death was due to a complication of diseases.

Mr. Hammett was graduated from the Rogers High School in 1900, and had since been engaged in newspaper work in a number of places. He had been in Newberry, N. Y., for several years.

He is survived by his father and one brother, Mr. George H. Hammett.

MISS MARY S. HAZARD

Miss Mary S. Hazard, who died at the Home for the Aged on Washington street, on Monday, was a daughter of the late Mumford and Sally S. Hazard, and was a direct descendant of Thomas Hazard, who was one of the settlers of the town of Newport. Miss Hazard and her sister, Miss Sarah E. Hazard, for many years conducted a widely popular boarding house on Rhode Island avenue, until advancing years compelled them to retire. They had lived together in the Home for the Aged until the death of Miss Sarah about two years ago, leaving Miss Mary as the last survivor of the family.

Repairs are being made to the Old Stone Mill on Tour Park, which has not received much attention for several years. Some of the small stones have fallen out because of the crumbling of the mortar and these are being replaced and set in cement with the greatest care. The Stone Mill is one of Newport's most valued possessions.

A number of young boys who have been on probation for some time have been surrendered by the Probation Officer and sentenced to the Sockanosset School. The police have reason to believe that they were concerned in a number of recent breaks in different parts of the city, when only small amounts were secured.

Mr. Frederick J. Weismiller, has resigned as physical director of the local Y. M. C. A., and has accepted a position as director of physical education at the Central Young Men's Christian Association in Rochester. He will remain here until August and will take over his new duties the first of September.

Mr. Hugh L. Willoughby arrived at his summer residence in this city this week, coming over from Mineola in his new aeroplane, which is the product of his own labors.

SUPERIOR COURT

Judge Barrows presided over the Superior Court on Monday, when there was a long trial of the contested divorce case of Daniel O'Brien vs. Johanna O'Brien. The testimony was most unsavory, but the court declined to grant the petition, as it seemed that both parties were at fault. At the conclusion of the hearing a recess was taken until Thursday.

The case of State vs. John Habib, charged with reckless driving of an automobile in the town of Middletown on April 20, 1919, has occupied the attention of the Court for several days. This case grew out of a collision between a car driven by Habib and one driven by Russell M. Peckham of Middletown, the latter containing members of the Plummer family who were thrown out and more or less injured.

The claim of the State was that Peckham's machine turned out of Wyatt Road into the East Main Road running about 10 miles an hour. The driver and passengers claim that they looked up the road and saw nothing in sight. The next they knew their machine was struck and hurled into a bank and against a wall. It was claimed that the Habib machine must have been running at an excessive rate of speed to cause so much damage. All day Thursday was given over to the presentation of the prosecution, many witnesses being called and examined at considerable length. There were two eye witnesses of the collision who saw both machines approaching. In the morning the jury was taken for a view of the scene of the accident and a plat of the ground was used in evidence during the trial. The defense was put on on Friday.

NO TROLLEY FREIGHT

The trolley freight service between Boston and Newport has been discontinued and there is little likelihood of its ever being revived. Although a delegation from the various Chambers of Commerce along the route went to Boston to interview the management of the road they met with no encouragement for the simple reason that the company's books showed that the service could not be made to pay. Newport business men have patronized the line extensively as it has given them much quicker deliveries from Boston, and its discontinuance is a severe blow to many. The local Chamber of Commerce is now studying the question of a freight service to take the place of the trolley and may be able to develop something in the near future. In other places, a truck service has given satisfaction.

Although Newport has had considerable rain during the past few days, the tremendous electrical storms that have caused great damage in other parts of Southern New England have passed us by. Boston suffered great damage from lightning and gales a few days ago, and the western part of this State has also suffered considerably within a short time. Although Newport gets a severe electrical storm occasionally, they are much less frequent here than in other places.

Some fifty-six enlisted men, who have been studying at the Training Station here to enter the Naval Academy at Annapolis, have passed the mental examinations and are prepared to enter the next class at that institution. The successful men form a very large percentage of the entire number that were studying here. It is a big opportunity for enlisted men, and it has been only for a comparatively short time that the privilege has been theirs.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Lawton observed the 50th anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday, receiving a number of their friends at their home on Walnut street. They are the parents of Representative Fletcher W. Lawton and Deputy Chief Joseph S. Lawton of the Newport Fire Department.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Barbara Anderson Marr, formerly critic teacher in the public schools of Newport, and Mr. Wallace Altan Clifford, formerly of the faculty of the Rogers High School. The wedding will take place in Westbury on June 30.

Dr. C. E. Wells, who has been superintendent of the Newport Hospital for the past year, will resign at the close of the month and return to the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Mr. W. C. Campbell arrived late last week to begin his new duties as executive secretary of the Newport Chamber of Commerce.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

At the regular monthly meeting of the School Committee on Monday evening, a great deal of business was transacted. The resignation of Edwin K. Stevens as sub-master of the Rogers High School was accepted and Mr. Fred P. Webber was elected to fill the vacancy. The recommendations of the committee on teachers regarding a few new elections and the routine increases in salaries were adopted.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

Total enrollment, 4,300; average number belonging, 3,672.2; average number attending, 3,448.3; per cent of attendance, 91.6; cases of tardiness, 338; and cases of dismissal before the end of a session, 76. Rogers enrollment, 761; average number belonging, 648; average daily attendance, 558.2; per cent of attendance, 90.8; tardiness, 93; dismissal, 8. The total enrollment (4,300) is 118 larger than that at the close of school last June (4,182).

Absences—118 sessions, by 23 teachers; 32 sessions by 3 assistants. Tardinesses—7 times by 6 teachers; 2 times by 1 assistant.

Board of Health

Since the last meeting 4 cases of scarlet fever have been reported. The pupils ill have excluded 15 other pupils.

Dr. Jacoby has made his annual examination for sight and hearing, and he submits the following result: 3,770 pupils examined; 625 had defective vision, 24 had diseased eyes, 230 had defective hearing, 27 had diseased ears, 854 parents were notified.

The Rogers

The Commissioner of Education has informed this office that the high school has been approved, as provided by chapter 446 of the Public Laws, for a term of three years. The Rogers is one of the twelve in the State meeting the requirements of the State Board of Education and passing the examination of the high school inspector.

Mr. F. P. Garrettsen has presented a set of eight volumes of the Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia to the library of the Rogers.

Grade IX

At this date 243 courses of study have been filed by those pupils who hope to enter the Rogers next September. They are distributed as follows: General course, 18; commercial course, 93; manual training, 29; normal preparatory, 10; scientific preparatory, 34; college preparatory, 24.

In 1917 a check for \$175 was received from Governor Peckham for a portable wireless outfit for the Rogers High School Cadets. Because of the war it could not be bought. The check was deposited, and now it amounts to \$197.04. Wireless developments have been so great since 1917 that the School may now profit by the delay.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following: Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 190; number of cases of truancy (public 20, parochial 11); 21; number out for illness and other causes, 169; number of different children truant, 18; number found not attending school, 16; number sent to public schools, 5; number sent to parochial schools, 5; number of certificates issued, 10.

On May 29, boy was brought before the juvenile court on petition and summons for being a habitual truant, breaking the curfew law, larceny, and not obeying the lawful commands of his custodian. He was adjudged a wayward child and was placed on probation.

On May 30 a boy who was on probation for sleeping out and truancy, was surrendered for sentence for truancy. He was sentenced to the Sockanosset School for six months. On the same date, another boy who was on probation for larceny and truancy, was surrendered for sentence for truancy, sleeping out and breaking into the Lenthal School. Arrangements were made whereby he was placed with relatives at Everett, Mass.

The committee on teachers presented a long report, all of the recommendations being adopted. These included the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Stevens and the election of Mr. Webber; the election of a number of teachers on regular tenure; the re-election of a number of assistants and a few other teachers. The salary of the new sub-master of the Rogers High School was increased to \$2,800.

A motion to re-imburse four teachers for time lost from colds due to insufficient heat in the school-rooms was finally carried but provoked considerable discussion, some of the members fearing that it might establish a bad precedent.

The name of Sheffield was adopted for the new school on outer Broadway in honor of the late William P. Sheffield, Sr., and William P. Sheffield, Jr. An attempt to name the addition to the Rogers building in honor of the late Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce was lost, as it is not proposed to have any separate name for this building.

The new school year will open on September 13 and will close on June 24.

Mr. Francis S. Oxx of this city is a member of the graduating class at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and stands second in the entire class.

NEWPORT ALUMNUS

The only Newport alumnus of Brown University to die during the past year is the Hon. William Paine Sheffield. The Providence Journal gives the following appreciative notice of him:

William Paine Sheffield, A. B., A. M., 1879, died near Uxunquah on Oct. 19, 1919. He was born in Newport June 1, 1857, son of William Paine and Lillis White (Sanford) Sheffield. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy and entered Brown in 1878 with the class of 1877. He studied civil and Roman law in Paris and during part of the years 1878 and 1879 he was a student at Harvard Law School being admitted to the Rhode Island bar in March, 1880, the United States Circuit Court in June, 1884, and later to the United States Supreme Court. He practiced in Newport. He was City Solicitor of Newport from 1891 to 1897, a member of the School Committee 1883-1902, founder of the School of Manual Training in Newport, Colonel on Governor Wetmore's staff 1885-86, missioner on abolishing Narragansett tribe of Indians 1880, member of Rhode Island House of Representatives 1885-86, 1888-89, 1890, 1894-95, 1899, 1900, 1901, member of the Representative Council of Newport in 1906 and its first President. In 1908 he was elected a member of the Sixty-first Congress and was a member of the Commission to revise the Constitution 1897-1912. He was director of the Savings Bank of Newport and of the Newport Water Works, a trustee of the Newport Hospital, the People's Library, the Long Wharf and Redwood Library and Brown University. He was a member of the University and Hope Clubs of Providence, the Montonomi Club of Newport, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Newport Historical Society, the Rhode Island Historical Society and the New England Historic-Genaealogical Society. Oct. 16, 1889, he married Miss Mary Stevens Burdick and she and six children survive him. Two sons, William Paine Sheffield, Jr., and Samuel Sanford Sheffield, are graduates of Brown. He was a member of Psi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi.

SECOND BAPTIST BIBLE SCHOOL

General Secretary—Reginald Stevens Kimball.
Assistant Secretary (attendance)—Miss Helen Frances Easton.
Assistant Secretary (periodicals)—Miss Dorothy L. Peckham.
Treasurer—Miss Lizzie E. Ellis.
Librarian—Edwin R. Swinburne.
Supervisor of Home Department—Mrs. M. E. Bennett.
Supervisor of Cradle Roll—Mrs. B. B. Coggeshall.
Committee on Library—Frank G. Kimball, chairman; Miss Alice E. Leighton, Arthur Leland, Miss Lizzie E. Ellis, the librarian.
Committee on Concerts—Mrs. P. L. Bailey, chairman; Mrs. Ross Bishop, Miss Marian Blaine.
Committee on Outings—Reginald S. Kimball, Helen E. Easton, Ella W. Sanford, Albert F. Haas, Chester W. Buxton.

The steam shovel has been taken to the Kay street job and the work of excavation was begun there on Thursday. In view of the fact that there seems to be an excellent foundation under at least a portion of the street it is possible that there may be some saving over the estimate on the job. The pavement is to be of wood block and it will mean a great improvement for that important thoroughfare when the work is complete.

Mrs. Lillian Singleton is held under \$1,000 bail on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon on Henry H. Jones, who was shot in the arm. The affair happened in a tenement on Duke street, and was apparently the result of a quarrel. Both parties are colored.

Preparations are being made to clear the site for the new Sheffield school on outer Broadway. The deeds have been passed and the city is now in possession of the property.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Loebster Saled Supper Given by St. Columba's Guild

The members of St. Columba's Guild gave their annual lobster salad supper at the Berkeley parish house on Tuesday evening. At 6.30 the seven tables in the dining room were filled to their utmost capacity. The room was half-filled a second time.

The tables were decorated with purple iris and bridal wreath. The dining room was in charge of Mrs. Harry E. Peckham, with Mrs. Edward J. Peckham, Mrs. Daniel A. Peckham, Mrs. John Moulden, Mrs. Howard G. Peckham and Mrs. J. Willis Peckham in charge of the tables. The young ladies of the parish acted as waitresses. The coffee was in charge of Mrs. William Hart. The kitchen was in charge of Mrs. Howard R. Peckham, vice president of the Guild, assisted by Miss Hattie Peabody, Mrs. Nathan Smith, Mrs. Henry Stanley and Mrs. George Calvert.

After the supper, dancing was enjoyed until midnight, for which music was furnished by the Grange orchestra.

The Peckham Memorial Room was decorated with lilies, irises, lupines, and roses from the garden of Mrs. Howard R. Peckham.

isted by Mr. J. Harold Goldard, Mr. Leroy W. Peckham sold soft drinks.

During the evening Rev. J. Harding Hughes announced that a patriotic meeting will be held next Tuesday or Wednesday in the hall, for the women. A woman will preside, and it will have to do with voting, but it will be non-partisan and non-sectarian.

Rev. Mr. Hughes also announced that the debt of the parish house is now only \$4,000. About \$1,000 has been received since the dedication. An amount of money has been promised which is not counted in this figure.

Miss Meta Thomas, who has been guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Austin, has returned to her home in Camden, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Harry Law of Manchester, N. H. Mr. Law has returned to his home, but Mrs. Law will remain for an indefinite time with her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Webber have as guest Mrs. Webber's sister, Mrs. Edward L. Hall and her husband and daughter Jane of Albany.

Mrs. Ida Calvert has as guest her nephew, Mr. William Cummings of New York, who will spend his vacation here.

On Monday evening the members of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church met to make plans for their annual lawn party, which will be held on July 15. They expect to serve a salad supper. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Harold V. Peckham, Chairman; Mrs. Stephen T. Barker, Miss Hattie Brown, Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham, and Miss May Spooner.

The Holy Cross Guild held its regular meeting at the Guild House on Wednesday afternoon.

The Newport & Providence Railway began operating on their summer schedule last Sunday. The Bay State Street Railway Company will begin on June 20 to operate their cars on the old 40-minute schedule. It will continue during the evening instead of going on the hour time as it has during the past few Saturdays and Sundays.

Mrs. Rhoda Chase was given a surprise party recently by the Neighborhood Club, in honor of her birthday. A pleasant time was had and refreshments, including a birthday cake, were served.

Mrs. Clinton Copeland entertained the P. M. Club at her home on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Philip Peckham is confined to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Willis Peckham. Mr. Peckham had the misfortune to have a horse step on one of his feet, crushing several of his toes.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Sizemore have as guest Mrs. Sizemore's nephew, Mr. James Elliott of Waltham, Mass.

Mrs. John B. Ward and three children, of St. Louis, are at the Whitman cottage on Paradise avenue.

Mrs. William Irish, who has been seriously ill at her home on Wapping Road, is improving in health. Miss Lillian Smith, who has been caring for Mrs. Irish, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Edgar M. Lewis entertained 18 children recently in honor of the 6th anniversary of her little daughter, Carolyn. Games were played and Victrola selections rendered. Supper was served, with a large birthday cake decorated with candles.

Ten large trucks are at work on the new road being built from near Turner's Lane to Glen street. They are employed a carry stone and gravel from Sandy Point to the road, to be used in its construction. The water which was in the road near Oakland Hall has been pumped out and the bottom stone or gravel has been laid nearly to that point. The steam shovel is at work in front of St. Mary's Church grounds, and is making very good progress. It is very interesting to watch the shovel with the young man who operates it. He is very expert along his line and keeps all the teams and men working fast to keep pace with him.

There will be no more meetings of St. Columba's Guild and the Women's Auxiliary of Berkeley parish during the summer. It is planned to resume the meetings in the fall.

Mr. Frederick Menzie has arrived from Curies, Switzerland, at the Duttee W. Flint farms, where his brother, Mr. Jacob Menzie, is farmer for Mr. Flint. Mr. Frederick Menzie will also take up farming.

Newport County Pomona Grange held an all-day session with Nanaquaket Grange of Tiverton on Tuesday, this being State Officers' day. Many persons from Portsmouth and this town attended. A literary and musical program was given and dinner was served at noon.

Mr. Wallace Peckham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham, is at home from Kingston College for the vacation. Mr. Peckham has completed his third year, and taken a government wireless examination in Boston, and has received a commercial wireless operator's license, first class.

During the terrific thunder storm a week ago a barn belonging to Mrs. Antone Martins, on the old Freeborn Albion place, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. A workman, Manuel Medeiros, who was standing near the door, turning milk from the pail to a large can, was struck and died almost instantly. Charles Martins, the five-year-old son of Mrs. Martins, was standing near the man and was thrown to the ground and given an extreme fright, but was not otherwise injured.

The neighbors rushed to the scene and all of the cows and nearly all of the contents of the barn were saved. The barn itself, together with a small greenhouse, was a total loss.

The MYSTERY of HARTLEY HOUSE

by Clifford S. Raymond
Illustrated by Irwin Myer Copyright by George H. Doran Co

CHAPTER VI.

When I said good-night to Mr. Sidney and Jed I did not go to my room. A little alcoholic stimulant to one unaccustomed to it will break down routine.

I went to the library to select a book and take it to my room. The fire in the library was burning cheerfully. The wind had a clear sweep at the windows. To a slightly exhilarated perception the circumstances were alluringly comfortable.

I found a good book, but lost the inclination to go to my room. I sat down in a comfortable chair, having turned off all the lights except that of the reading lamp. The library was large, and when the reading lamp alone was lighted there were deep shadows and the room was largely in darkness.

I read for a while and then fell asleep. I had no intention of doing that, but drowsiness came irresistibly and I was gone before I could force myself to go to bed.

It was two o'clock when I awoke. The wind had died down. I felt restless and uneasy, not being accustomed to falling asleep in this fashion. The sensation of waking up and having perceptions struggle to establish not only location but identity was unpleasant.

I started then for bed but stopped at the main door of the house on my way. I went to look to the fastenings and found that Jed, whose duty it was to close the house, had forgotten to lock and bar the door.

It was this incident of seeing the chain hanging down and of going to the door that suggested a cure for my unpleasant restlessness after the nap in the library. I opened the door and went outside for a walk.

The moon in its last quarter was rising in a cloud-filled sky. There was light one instant and then dark. I expected the dogs to join me, but none came.

A challenge arose within me—to go down by the way toward the haunted pool. It was the morbid faint of a suggested cowardice. I thought of the place and of all I had been told of it; and the instinctive apprehension, perceptible as I stood on the steps to the entrance, provoked the challenge.

It seemed imperative. It would have been a moral retreat to go back into the house, as would have been sensible, lock the door and go to bed. That seemed like backing down in the face of an inviting danger. These challenges are inconsequential, but they seem important to character.

I did not have the real moral courage, which was to turn my back on the invitation and go indoors. I went down the steps to prove to myself my confidence in myself—thereby disproving it.

As I neared the pool, the moon went behind a cloud. I came to a clump of bushes. The moon came from behind its cover. There was a gentle glow of returning light. I was in, or rather behind, a screen of trees and brush. The pool was fifty feet away.

At the edge of the pool a man was



At the Edge of the Pool a Man Was Revealed in the Moonlight.

revealed in the moonlight. He leaned on a stick.

The moon went behind another cloud, and the figure on the bank became indistinct. It almost disappeared. I stood still, with apprehensive shudders working up and down my spine. The phenomenon was outrageous and unbelievable. The moonlight flashed out again for an instant. I saw the figure again but persuaded or tried to persuade myself that I did not see it, to say to myself that it was a bush twisted into extravagant shape by my imagination.

The moon went under a great dark cloud. I made a moral and physical retreat. I did not run. That would have been an honest confession and expression of desire. I was hypocritical and walked, but my moral defeat was complete.

There was a man at the haunted pool. I had seen him and something had deterred me from speaking to him, finding out who he was or why he was there.

A really violent change came into

our lives. A suggestion that Mr. Sidney go to the South for the winter was acted upon, and within a month I was separated from the place and people so important in my affections. Doctor Brownell had been called to Hartley house by Mr. Sidney's discouraging condition. Our invalid had overtaxed himself the evening he displayed such activity in his room, such unusual strength and agility. The following morning he was almost in collapse. I was alarmed and telephoned Doctor Brownell, who came out at once.

"You will see his will pull him through," he said. "If it were not for that, I should be alarmed. He is very low."

"I blame myself for permitting the unusual exertion," I said. "My judgment was deluded, I think, by my happiness at seeing him so strong. He really seemed strong. It did not seem fictitious or unnatural."

Doctor Brownell said that the phenomenon was not new in his experience with Mr. Sidney's case.

"I have had it six years," he said, "and this is the sixth time he has gone from unexplained and unnatural strength to extreme and dangerous weakness. And always in the fall—somewhere about this time. Each time I have seen his will assert itself and strengthen him in his exhaustion."

The day I called Doctor Brownell I had been too concerned and alarmed to pay much attention to anyone but Mr. Sidney and did not observe until toward evening that Jed was unaccountably unfriendly again in his attitude toward me. Finally he made it apparent by a bit of vicious insolence. I had determined never again to take hold of that nettle gingerly but to clutch it.

"What do you mean by that?" I asked.

"There is a plague of officiousness about here, or has been since you came," he said. "You locked the front door last night some time, didn't you?"

"I found it open this morning, and after I had walked about the grounds for a while I came in and threw the bolt," I told him.

He seemed unpleasantly astounded—jolted and disturbed.

"You were abroad last night!" he exclaimed.

"You had locked me in, I know," I said, "—or thought you had. I found my door bolted when I went back to my room. I wasn't in it when you bolted it," I added. "I was asleep in the library. When I awakened I went outside for a moment. The door was unlocked. I bolted it when I came in."

Jed was more disturbed, and he showed it.

"Where did you go?" he asked.

"I walked around," I said, "down by the river."

His discomposure became acute. He looked sick.

"Where were the dogs?" I asked. "I didn't see any."

"They were with me," he said. "I was out, and you locked me out. That's why I have been so indignant. I came back and found I had to break into the house. I was in a hurry. You wouldn't have liked it yourself."

"I don't like it myself. I don't like being locked in my room. I'll not have it. I thought I had given you to understand that it would not be tolerated. I do not want to annoy the family by complaints, but I will not endure that."

"Well, you can see the occasion for it. You were loose last night, and your conscientious officiousness made trouble. I know your type, the moment I set eyes on you. I said here's a trouble-making person with a duty. You show it. Of course, you had to bolt that door. You could not assume that it was open for a purpose. No thought of anybody that might be outside. I knew you. That's why we're safe only when you are locked in your room."

"Well, I'll not have it," I insisted, "and you can understand that. It is flat. Why do you have to run around the grounds at night?"

"Do you have to be judge of my habits? If you do, it may satisfy you



"Do You Have to Be Judge of My Habits?"

to know that I frequently have many duties to perform for Mr. Sidney in the night. I frequently drink too much wine. I frequently walk around the grounds to clear my head and be able to do what is needed by Mr. Sidney."

My mind had jumped to a conclusion.

"Were you at the pool last night?" I asked.

"Yes," he said.

He was very ugly.

"You seem to be a Paul Pry," he said. "You ought to be manacled."

I was not interested in Jed. I was thinking of my figure at the pool. As embodied in Jed it did not fascinate me.

Dr. Brownell suggested the winter trip to the South. Mr. Sidney's vitality needed careful nursing. It was important to protect him from winter rigors, even as they could be modified in a sickroom. The doctor said he himself felt the need of a change. He prescribed one for both his patient and himself. He and Mr. Sidney made the arrangements. Mrs. Sidney and Isobel were to go.

Arrangements went ahead rapidly, and a sense of desolation increased within me. Romantic folly came to its acme. The fairy story was to be ended without youth's necessary "They lived happily ever after."

The yacht came up to its mooring and lay by the landing for a week while the provisioning was being cared for. Hundreds of bottles of Mr. Sidney's fine wines were put on board—for the unspicable Jed.

Isobel was eagerly anticipatory. Mrs. Sidney, I thought, seemed merely to be resigned, with trepidation.

Doctor Brownell said he was depriving me of an interesting voyage. If he did not go, I should have been needed, but he thought it important for his efficiency that he conserve his strength over the winter, and he asked me to act as one of his assistants.

That was flattery. It was intended to be so.

Mrs. Sidney was the one who offered me the real balm.

"John," she said, "we shall want you with us. We shall miss you."

"Don't you think, Mrs. Sidney," I suggested, "that now we can consider this fiction terminated?"

"You mean your engagement to Isobel?"

"Surely."

"No, please," she said. "On the boat there will be no problems. The community is too compact and must be considerate. But when we come back, I'll need you just as before."

Isobel said: "Good-by, John. Be at the landing when we return. You'll be the first person I want to see."

I ought not to have been so disconsolate. These were fair portents, and a portent does little to console a loss. I stood on the little dock and watched the yacht go down the river. And when it had disappeared below the point of land south of the pool, all the world was sad and life had no prospects to give it value.

Charles drove me to the city. I was a bit of human driftwood for a week. It did not matter that they were coming back. They were gone; that was the disaster. It was in the present; the future is too ambiguous for consolation or comfort.

I went through a winter of ecstatic distress, trying to be efficient in my discharge of professional duties for Doctor Brownell and to be professionally composed in aspect and mind. I had an anguished delight in my experiences. My loneliness was my most acute pain and my most cherished comfort. I did not want to profane the emotional solemnity of so much unhappiness by subjecting it frequently to the banal touch of sociable life in the ordinary. It was a joy to be profoundly unhappy.

I had letters from the enchanted party in the South. Mrs. Sidney wrote twice a week with great affection. Mr. Sidney once a week dictated to Jed a letter, cordial and peculiar, for me. Occasionally Jed added a sheet for himself, kindly or rasping as the mood had him at the time.

Isobel also wrote, but with the greatest eccentricity. While they were at Palm Beach I had a letter a day from her for four days. Then I had none for two weeks, although they remained at Palm Beach. She made the postman a trapezoid for me.

In one letter this virginal hap wrote as if I were her lover, and that letter was as the song of the meadow lark from a snow-covered field in March, as the odor of lilacs on a warm night in May.

The Sidneys went to the Bahamas, but did not remain there. They wrote me that Mr. Sidney was well. Doctor Brownell was convinced that all were the better, himself included, for their experiment and that Mr. Sidney's condition would permit a longer voyage in his pleasant circumstances. Consequently they were going on to South America. Mr. Sidney wanted to revisit Montevideo.

From Montevideo I had a letter from Jed in a different tone from his sarcastic banter and taunting. I thought it was the letter of a man who had suffered a shock. I could not say why I thought so, but I thought something had disturbed him. I gathered the idea that something had changed Jed's view of life.

Early in March came letters saying that my folks shortly would be on their way home, to arrive after our uncertain spring had resolved itself securely into weather safe for a feeble man who had accustomed himself to luxurious temperatures. I then felt invigorated, as by a promise in March of hepatic.

My winter was breaking up.

I met an old-time acquaintance, a dentist who had been several years in South America. His name was Alcott, Henry Alcott.

Alcott and I never had been intimate or affectionate, but we greeted each other with ardor. I was homesick. Alcott may have been. There is a loneliness associated with a return to a place which has forgotten you and receives you as an alien.

We had dinner together and enjoyed our meeting. There was furtively, at dinner, a reminiscence amateness in

his conversation. It suggested that he was smirking over exploits which he might relate if his restraints were broken down.

He had a talent for merely carnal stories. They gained additional carnality in his telling of them. I must have been given the record of half the amatory experiences of South America for two years. Alcott told them with gusto. The one that fascinated me he did not emphasize more than the others. As he told these stories he was trying to convey the charm of sex-adventure in Latin America. I think he wanted, by other instances, to suggest his own adventures.

A man named Sinclair—that was an Alcott remembered the name, but it might have been St. John or Southgrove or Sergeant or anything else beginning with S; it was long before Alcott's time in South America, and he merely told the story because it was a standardized episode—this man Sinclair, an Englishman or a man from the States, a fairly young man, anyway, and attractive, had fallen in love with a most charming young woman of excellent family.

Alcott could not remember whether this little episode had been staged in Rio or Valparaiso or Buenos Aires or where.

"It might have been in Montevideo," he said. He did not emphasize the remark, but the remark, subsequently emphasized the story for me.

Sinclair—Alcott thought we might as well agree upon Sinclair as a name—had come out of somewhere or nowhere and had made a great deal of money. When he fell in love, he was an advantageous match. The parents accepted him gladly.

Sinclair and the young lady were married, but he did not have the Latin genius for isolating and guarding a woman. Neither did he have the genius for completely interesting and absorbing a woman. It was in the shipping business. He was a very practical and business-minded man, but Alcott had heard, a genial and jovial man nevertheless.

Lovers came, as lovers will. The lady was too charming and had too much freedom. She was innocent and guileless, but her husband was not the barrier needed. Alcott said he thought she was of noble sort and was betrayed by her idea that human beings had character.

He was not precise as to the dilemma she had entered, how or why she entered it. A man of reputation for discreet gallantry, a handsome man of attractive culture, was encouraged by her frank and unchilled attitude toward him to try a desperate measure.

There was a designing servant in the house. The lover corrupted the servant and was introduced into the house. The husband was supposed to be away on a business trip. He came back ahead of time, as husbands sometimes do, and stopped at his club before he went home.

A friend of the lover saw him and, knowing what was being essayed at the man's home, was aghast. He induced other friends of the lover to try to detain the husband on one jovial pretext or another while he communicated with the house. He was unsuccessful in his attempt to use the telephone. The other men were unsuccessful in their attempt to detain the husband. The friend began a race with the husband to reach the house. Unluckily for him, the cab he took not only was pulled by the faster horse, but, he being conscious that it was a race and the husband being unconscious of it, his driver had reasons given him for speed.

It was unfortunate for the friend, because there was a tragedy later, and he was his victim. He arrived in time to warn the lover. The lady, appalled by the appearance of the lover, against his consideration that she had been thought so unworthy as to attract these attentions, and suffering from a confusion which blunted her judgment, had not called her servants, but had endeavored with a dignity consciously self-compromised to assert her self-respect and recall her lover's reason.

In a turmoil of blushing emotions she was engaged in this effort of self-control and assertion of dignity when the friend destroyed all composure by his announcement. The lover went instantly out of a window. The friend, having his own dignity of innocence, would not compromise his self-respect in this fashion. The husband arrived upon a scene which could not be explained. His wife, in spite of her efforts at control, was in hysteria. The friend's presence was inexplicable. Arrangements were made to satisfy honor. The friend was killed in a fashion satisfactory to the police and wholly satisfactory to the outraged husband.

There was the situation: an innocent man dead, a wronged husband satisfied, the wife absolved by the romantic, lying statement of the man who sacrificed himself, that to the transaction he had been presumptuous and the wife entirely guileless—and the guilty lover gone scot-free. But the servant knew. Tremendous possibilities in this, Alcott thought.

Then Alcott went to other stories. As he drank more, he made them personal. I felt sick. It was outrageous for my recollection to emphasize his merely incidental remark:

"It might have been Montevideo."

CHAPTER VII.

It may seem unreasonable that a story by a man incidentally met, an indifferent acquaintance, had started a solvent at work on my mysteries. I am discussing, now, matters I had tried to keep out of my consciousness. Things at Hartley had insisted upon an explanation which I did not want to find or give.

I could not kill a curiosity, although I was shamed by it. I felt indecent in my almost involuntary conjectures regarding Mrs. Sidney. Circumstances did demand an explanation. No one could perceive the strange facts of the house, and not speculate as to their cause. It might be unpleasant to do so, but it was impossible not to do so. The premonitory fact, however, was that my folks were coming home, and

I knew that my affection for Mrs. Sidney had become a sacrament and my affection for Isobel a tragedy.

The yacht brought these dear people to the landing in the river at Hartley house. I, in the city, was called on the telephone by Isobel. There was a dynamic value in the inspiration of her voice. She was, in her greeting, cheery and wholesome. It was a glad, clean "Hello!"—crisp and jovial.

My people came home in May, and the day after their arrival I went to Hartley house with my belongings, rejoining. In an ecstasy, to take the well-known ride into the wonderful world of fancy and endured companionship, by the haunted pool and into the jovial household.

Jed, I knew as soon as I saw him, was changed—not violently but in some fashion and perceptibly. Mr. Sidney was not. His gentility could not change. He made me feel that he had missed me and was rejoiced to see me again. Mrs. Sidney seemed, spiritually, to continue to lean on me for support, a thing that I perceived in abatement and with a sense of unworthiness and unreliability. Isobel was as wholesome as the air. In the most pleasant circumstances life was resumed at Hartley house.

Jed had not wholly lost his truculence and his occasional flashes of malevolence, but he was subdued. I thought he seemed furtive.

I asked Mrs. Sidney if she had observed a change. She said it had not occurred to her to think of it as a change, but there had been a difference for which she was grateful. She remembered that when they were making their visit to Montevideo Jed had gone down to the docks and had come back obviously disturbed. She had observed the fact without giving much thought to it. She was not sure but that there had been an amelioration of Jed since then. She had regarded the event as insignificant. It might have had a meaning, but if so, it was obscured.

Our days were of pleasant routine, but nevertheless, for reasons which I have tried to make perceptible if not explicit, the expectation was touched by dread. We had, for several months, no outstanding incident or disturbing happening. Mr. Sidney's health remained exceptionally good. He created a new interest in his life: he had not forgotten his visit to the penitentiary, and he was eager to do what he could for the convicts. Evidently he thought of his restricted life as something not wholly alien, except for its comforts, to theirs. The most that he could do was to send books and occasionally to prepare a Sunday afternoon program of music to be given by a small orchestra which he had brought out from the city. He never went back to the penitentiary, but once a week Jed or I drove over, and he was interested in our accounts.

Jed was beginning to wear off the fine aspects of his good behavior. Some restless ambition tortured this man, and some power he had not completely used invited him to make full use of it.

I had implored Mrs. Sidney to inform me instantly if he became obnoxious again. I understood how important it was to protect Mr. Sidney's peace of mind, but I thought I had the upper hand of Jed—although not understanding his ease at all—and could manage him.

Isobel, knowing that she was pursued by the ridiculous ambitions of the man, found amusement in it. I found only moral nausea. I could see Jed's arrogance arising again, and twice a week I was awakened by his singing in the hallway as he came from drinking in Mr. Sidney's room. I was expecting something to happen; and something did, but it was certainly not what I expected. It opened up a new phase of the mystery.

One morning I was waiting for Jed to bring my coffee to the pleasure room which he early in our acquaintance had recommended. Not the least curious thing about Jed was the fact that he seldom in his sober moments was anything but a perfect servant when service was demanded. It did not matter how serious and deadly the issue might be between Jed and me as men; when the matter lay between Jed and me as servant and served, Jed was the servant. Therefore, no matter how things might stand with us when, in the morning at an early hour, I went to the room Jed originally suggested, I expected him to come with my coffee, and he always did.

It was my habit to arise at seven o'clock and he dressed and in this room by half-past seven. I usually read a book until Jed brought the coffee and the morning paper. It was a luxurious and restful experience to have this hour each day.

This morning in question I was reading placidly when looking out the window. I was startled to see a strange figure of a man on the lawn. He was close to the house, almost under my window, and I even could see that he wore earrings. He had a handkerchief around his neck. He was swarthy and black-haired. I thought he was Spanish, and I thought he was a sailor. These were only impressions, but they identified him for me later. He was passive and was looking up at the house in an interested but puzzled fashion, harmlessly, one would have said, if the wholly unexpected nature of his presence had not been in itself significant.

Men wearing earrings were not so common of sight as to allow one wearing them to be unnoticed. Strangers of any kind seldom came our way. Strangers of his kind were extraordinary. He was looking up at the windows as if he sought the answer to something that had interested if not mystified him. I knew, in every instinct, that he had not come in by chance but by design.

I was looking, leaning forward, at this strange phenomenon on the lawn when a crash of metal and breaking china gave me a shock. Jed—whom I had not heard entering—had seen over my shoulder the stranger on the lawn and had dropped the coffee tray.

Jed may have suspected I carried a pistol. I had no more than caught a

glimpse of his white, alarmed face when he sprang at me and grabbed at my hip pocket. I had a pistol in the



But I Intercepted His Movement Before He Got the Weapon.

pocket at which he reached, but I intercepted his movement before he got the weapon.

"Let me have it," he begged. "Just a minute!"

I got a hold of his wrist, which stopped him, and he whispered. Then he broke away and showed himself at the window. At this the man on the lawn smiled with a joyousness that was a triumph. He indicated in a flash that he had found what he had sought. He smiled so that I could see the white of his teeth. He had been uncertain and puzzled when I first saw him looking up at the windows of the house. With Jed framed by one of the windows, he was triumphant and rejoicing. Whatever he wanted he had found something which pleased him.

Jed was furious, the more furious because he was helpless. He would have murdered the man on the lawn if he had had any means of doing so. He was so furious that he did not care how he revealed himself to me.

The man on the lawn stood laughing for a moment and then walked slowly away toward the brush, into which he disappeared. Jed hung out of the window watching him.

"Well, sir," I said, "I think we have you under a real restraint at last."

"I was mad that the fellow should have come up to the house that way. Some tramp!"

"And you dropped the coffee-tray and tried to get my pistol. A perfectly natural proceeding on seeing an unknown tramp!"

"We don't want strangers about here," he said.

"You don't want that man," I said. "And he is not a stranger. When he saw you, he smiled as if he had found what he was looking for."

Jed was unhappy and showed it.

"I wish you were a friend, doctor," he said. "I try to make you one. I will get you your coffee."

He sent in a maid to sweep up the breakage from the coffee-tray, and presently he came with another pot and cup. He had steeled down, but was not tranquil.

"You know that man," I said, "and you wanted to kill him."

"I never saw him before," he said.

"You have had some sort of dealing with him. He has been hunting for you. He has found you. I think we are going to find you more interesting, Jed. The man will remain in the neighborhood; I think you are going to have some unpleasant hours. The thought does not make me unhappy."

"I wish I could find a friend in this house," said Jed.

"I wish you could deserve one," I said.

My description of Hartley house has been so sketched and indifferent that it may not have incited mention of the formal gardens which took in the river side of the place. They were charming at all times but particularly so at sunset, when the radiance was behind the western hills two miles across the water and was reflected in the clouds back off our own eastern hills. The shore at this point was narrow, and the river was wide. Hills, river and bottom lands formed an intimate sanctuary which evening glorified.

To the north the gardens terminated at a high brick wall against which hollyhocks grew and now were in gorgeous blossom.

Jed had joined me in the garden, and we were sitting on a stone bench facing the river not fifty feet from the brick wall and the hollyhocks to the north. Jed was expected within a quarter of an hour to join Mr. Sidney. He seemed dejected and worried—to a fashion I think, I thought.

When he came to sit down beside me, I resented the intrusion for a moment; but knowing that he had only a few moments in which to impose his presence upon me, I did not make him feel any more welcome than ordinarily he knew himself to be.

A schooner deep in the water with brick from up the river had just come in sight around a point above, and with sails spread to the light wind was caught in the glorification of the water. A calbird was hopping in and out of the shrubbery, and even with Jed by my side I was sentient and content.

It was not a noise that attracted my attention. It must have been the sensation of being stared at. I turned my head toward the wall to the north. In line with the bench on which we sat, and just topping the wall, was the head of the Spanish sailor.

He and I looked at each other for what seemed to be at least a moment. His earrings glittered. His gaze was steady and both inquiring and purposeful. Even in inquiry it seemed malignant, with the malice which

Continued on Page 8

Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6.50, 7.40, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

TIME TABLE
(Corrected to March 28, 1920)
Newport to Fall River, Providence and Boston

Week Days				
Newport	F. River	Boston	F. River	Prov.
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
6.55	7.15	8.05	8.30	7.25
7.55	8.15	9.05	9.30	8.25
8.55	9.15	10.05	10.30	9.25
9.55	10.15	11.05	11.30	10.25
10.55	11.15	12.05	12.30	11.25
11.55	12.15	1.05	1.30	12.25
12.55	1.15	2.05	2.30	1.25
1.55	2.15	3.05	3.30	2.25
2.55	3.15	4.05	4.30	3.25
3.55	4.15	5.05	5.30	4.25
4.55	5.15	6.05	6.30	5.25
5.55	6.15	7.05	7.30	6.25
6.55	7.15	8.05	8.30	7.25
7.55	8.15	9.05	9.30	8.25
8.55	9.15	10.05	10.30	9.25
9.55	10.15	11.05	11.30	10.25
10.55	11.15	12.05	12.30	11.25
11.55	12.15	1.05	1.30	12.25
12.55	1.15	2.05	2.30	1.25

Boston, Providence and Fall River to Newport

Week Days				
Providence	F. River	Boston	F. River	Newport
Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
7.27	7.47	8.57	9.30	8.55
8.27	8.47	9.57	10.30	9.55
9.27	9.47	10.57	11.30	10.55
10.27	10.47	11.57	12.30	11.55
11.27	11.47	12.57	1.30	12.55
12.27	12.47	1.57	2.30	1.55
1.27	1.47	2.57	3.30	2.55
2.27	2.47	3.57	4.30	3.55
3.27	3.47	4.57	5.30	4.55
4.27	4.47	5.57	6.30	5.55
5.27	5.47	6.57	7.30	6.55
6.27	6.47	7.57	8.30	7.55
7.27	7.47	8.57	9.30	8.55
8.27	8.47	9.57	10.30	9.55
9.27	9.47	10.57	11.30	10.55
10.27	10.47	11.57	12.30	11.55
11.27	11.47	12.57	1.30	12.55
12.27	12.47	1.57	2.30	1.55

*Will not run May 31.
Time, 12.01 midnight to 12.00 noon is indicated by light-faced type; 12.01 noon to 12.00 midnight is indicated by dark-faced type.

Telephone Defect Remedied.

Part of the construction of the telephone consists of a pocket containing a small quantity of granules of carbon through which the vibrations pass, and the difficulty with this has always been that its full efficiency has not been secured by reason of the fact that these particles become packed in and are therefore non-effective. This condition is attributed to the moisture of the atmosphere. To remedy this defect some French inventors have made a microphone in which each individual grain of carbon is in a coil by itself so that no two grains can touch each other, being in contact only with the walls of the cell and diaphragm of the instrument. Experiments have shown that the new microphone is remarkably sensitive and gives a purer tone than any constructed on the old principle.—Indianapolis News.

Coaches to Go in the Trossachs.

An epoch of more than local interest was closed, recently, when the four-hand and other coaches formerly in use on the famous Trossachs route were brought under the auctioneer's hammer.

For more than 60 years the four-hand coach with its team of powerful horses and its post-boy in scarlet coat and white hat has been a familiar and picturesque feature of the season on the road between Callander and the Trossachs.

The picturesque four-hand coach is being displaced by the utilitarian motorcar, and a fleet of them is being put upon the road by the new company which has taken over the Trossachs hotel from the Blair family, in whose hands the famous hostelry has been for more than half a century.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Origin of the Word Canada.

The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but it is now generally accepted that it is derived from an Indian word, "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier, hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to their settlements, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country. Quebec is said to be derived from the Indian word "Kébec," meaning a strait, and was given to the site of the present city of Quebec from the peculiar configuration of the St. Lawrence river at that point, for the river there grows narrow and from its deep waters rises the bold height on which the ancient city stands.

Economical Soul.

There was considerable filling to be done in our office and a punch was used to insure evenness. There was quite a lot of "confetti" scattered about at times and one bird used to pick this up and take it home, from where he would carry it to the Mardi Gras carnival and enjoy himself. "Confetti" at the carnival retailed at about 1 cent a bagful then.—Exchange.

Three-Part Memorandum Pad.

Small sheets, bearing old or worthless notes, can be removed from a new type of memorandum pad, designed for business man's desk, without damaging those still possessing value, according to an article in Popular Mechanics Magazine. The block of paper is divided into three parts by transverse cuts and perforated near the left-hand side.

THE MYSTERY OF HARTLEY HOUSE

Continued from Page 2

comes from a sense of injury. I felt a decidedly unpleasant shock with the creeps which come from a good ghost story. If he had appeared suddenly at full length somewhere in the garden, walking about, it would have been different. But just his head appearing above the wall, and his perfectly unexpected, unexplained, motionless and inquiring—It gave you the shivers of a child frightened at night in the nursery.

"You're poor company," said Jed, "but I am, too, and I have to go to Mr. Sidney."

I seemed not to hear him. It was not intended to rebuff him; I was held by the Spaniard's eyes. Jed went in to a huff and said: "Oh, go to the devil!"

Then he also turned and saw the head above the wall. He arose and stood looking at the Spaniard as intently as the Spaniard was looking at him. This situation lasted a full minute, without a movement or word from one of us. Then the Spaniard's face, graven in lines of malevolent purpose, softened into a smile which expressed satisfaction with prospects. And then the head disappeared suddenly. I was in doubt whether the man's feet had gone out from under him, or whether he had jumped.

In disappearing he left the place where he had been, charged with the mystery which his presence had indicated. His disappearance intensified, thickened, the atmosphere which his presence had created. While his head was above the wall, the sensation was one of nervous astonishment. When his head disappeared, the suggestion of terror was added. So long as we saw him, it was something unexplained but embodied; when he dropped out of sight, it was as if a person going down a hall in his house by candlelight at night were to come upon a startling sight, and—at the moment when his perceptions and reason were struggling to explain the object and its presence and to sustain his courage—the candlelight should go out in a gust of wind and leave him blind, facing a thing he had not explained and now could no longer see. Then, with cause, may the hairs crowning even a head with a thinking brain arise in sheer fright. The person's plight is that of black ignorance, in which superstition and childish fears ascend and dominate.

Jed took a step forward as if in pursuit, but stopped with that one movement. It broke the situation down and made it possible for me to return to animation. Seemingly my powers of movement and speech had been suspended. I looked at Jed, who was as pitifully frightened as a child in the dark. He made every demonstration of fright except wailing. Then he braced himself, recovered his courage and without saying anything went into the house to join Mr. Sidney.

CHAPTER VIII.

When I saw Mr. Sidney that evening he made a remark in joke that Jed was ill and needed my attention.

"I have not had the usual satisfaction of my wine," he said, "and I know it is because Jed is not in condition."

"I'm not well, Mr. Sidney," said Jed. "I didn't want to say anything about it, because I didn't want to interfere with your evening, but since you mention it, I'll admit it."

"Go on along then, Jed," said Mr. Sidney. "Go and have the doctor look you over."

"I'm not sick," said Jed almost angrily, "but I know I'm bad company. I'll go to bed."

"There's something wrong with the man," I said as Jed left, "but it isn't physical."

"So I imagined," said Mr. Sidney. "He's as strong as an ox. He's got the constitution of an oxen. However, he's not himself tonight, and that's all there is to that. Will you read to me?"

It was eleven o'clock when I went to my room. I was glad of my release, although it had been a pleasant evening. For a dead or a dying man—for a living and live man, for that matter—Mr. Sidney had extraordinary manners and great charm. He gave a dignity and worth to life by his very manner of leaving it. In going from it, he proved it to be worth while—which, I suspect, is the highest accomplishment of the real gentleman.

After I had gone to my room, I found myself restless and thought I might find rest in a walk. I expected to be joined by my friends the mastiffs and Alredres as soon as I was outside, but not a dog appeared. This was enough to be noticed, but not enough, at the time, to be given significance. I walked about for a while and re-entered the house with quieter nerves.

I found that I was tired. Ordinarily I liked at least an hour's reading just before bed, but this night I wanted sleep.

I was grateful for the mood and the opportunity, and I yawned once or twice as I got into my pajamas.

I do not know when I went to sleep or how soon thereafter I awakened. It was possibly only two hours later. I did not look at my watch, for the very good reason that other things at the time were more important. A bright moonlight was shining, and whatever had awakened me, the moonlight showed me good cause to be awake. In a window which the moonlight touched with full, illuminating force, was a face recognizable as that of the Spanish sailor.

Again only his head was visible, but this time he was in my bedroom window and seemingly trying for entrance into my room. This may seem a more ghastly proceeding than his appearance above the wall early in the evening, but really it was not. I had the shock of unpleasant astonishment, but I felt, to my satisfaction, the ability to handle the situation. I was not frightened by the appearance of the head in my window. I suppose it is

because the appearance suggested burglars, and burglars are conventional.

I lay quietly in bed and wondered how much more than the head I



Just Then I Was Blinded by the Light of an Electric Flashlight Hitting Me Full in the Eyes.

should see. Just then I was blinded by the light of an electric flashlight hitting me full in the eyes. A second later the flash was gone, the face in the window was gone and a slight movement on the gravel below showed me that my visitor was gone. I got up and looked out. Although the lawn was bright in the moonlight, no one was to be seen. The Spaniard had disappeared into the woods.

To come to an understanding of the sailor's acts, not much reasoning was needed; it was not my room he was trying to enter, but Jed's. His flashlight had not only shown that I was awake but that he had the wrong man, and he had climbed down and run into the woods. One mystery was how he had escaped the dogs.

That was explained the next day; they had not been loose the night before; had not been released from their kennels. They were found restless from an unexpected night of confinement. They had not been out because the stableman who had charge of them had spent the afternoon and night in the village of Hartley, drunk.

It was an extraordinary and not an ordinary proceeding for this stableman, who had been a dependable character. It did not require much suspicion to conjecture that he had been lamed by in deliberate purpose to free the grounds of the dogs for the use the Spanish sailor made when he climbed up to my room.

The stableman, proved delinquent, was so apparently contrite and innocent that it would have been an injustice to punish or discharge him. He had gone to the village in the early afternoon on an assigned mission for the house. He had used the opportunity to drink a few glasses of beer, for which proceeding no one would blame him in Hartley house. It seems that he drank two or three glasses more than he intended to and, even before being in a fashion intoxicating, got into a condition which made him amiable to the approach of a stranger who succeeded in interesting him in the immediate prospects of life, which then to him were chiefly alcoholic.

He and the stranger had much talk and many drinks. The stableman lost all sense of responsibility, which was not strange, and proceeded from beer to strong liquor, forgetting all his duties to the house. In consequence he did not get home that night, and the dogs were not loose.

Naturally one drew a direct line from this performance to the appearance of the Spaniard at my window, and there was natural wonder as to what kind of confederate the Spaniard could have so effectually to prepare the way for him.

The Spaniard had a confederate who was ingenious and resourceful; that was evident. He had made a deliberate play to get the dogs out of the way the night the sailor made his attempt to get into Jed's room, and had succeeded in almost getting into mine.

Two days after the strange appearance of the Spaniard, I was asked for and was told that a gentleman desired to see me. I went to the office of the house and saw a man who instantly suggested the one who had entertained the stableman so successfully.

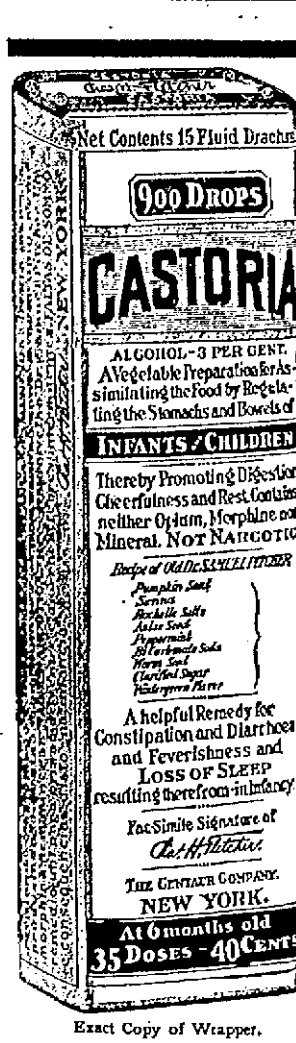
He was so easily described that it was a crime for even a drunken stableman to have missed his distinguishing characteristics, but at that, the stableman had made identification possible. The moment I saw the fellow I thought we were nearer the solution of the mystery of Hartley house.

He was a significantly insignificant-looking man; that was his identifying mark. He seemed timid and insecure of himself, apologetic for his intrusion upon me and withal determined to do whatever it was that was in his program. I wondered how so striking an individual had played a trivial part in a village tavern with yokels at drink. His card indicated him to be a lawyer and gave his name as Philletus M. Brown. He came directly to his subject—for which I thanked him—as soon as he had made a brief preliminary of commonplaces of introduction and greeting.

"I have asked for you, doctor, because I know of no one else here who will serve. I do not wish to approach Mr. Sidney directly and cannot trust the factotum you know as Jed. I would not impose upon Mrs. Sidney or her daughter except in extremity. You are here, a rational human being and interested, I am informed, in the fortunes of this family. Therefore I have come to you."

"For what purpose?" I asked.

He smiled as if to apologize for having any purpose, and pulled at the cuffs of his coat.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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A helpful Remedy for
Constipation and Diarrhea,
and Feverishness and
LOSS OF SLEEP
resulting therefrom in infancy.
Yours Sincerely,
J. H. Fletcher
THE CASTORIA COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses—40 CENTS

"I'll be frank," he said. "I hardly know the purpose clearly myself. My client is a sailor. My practice lies considerably along the water front in the city. It has not made me rich. I have lost a good deal of egoism and have become pragmatic. I have to get along and to deal with facts. There are people dependent upon me, and I have not been much to depend upon."

"The condition of your finances or your morals cannot be of interest to me," I said. "What have you that is of interest?"

He smiled as if he was used frequently to rebuff.

"What I have, I assure you, humiliates me to present, because I realize that if I succeed for my client, I shall be in the way of blackmailing Mr. Sidney. My consolation is that I am only an agent and I am sure that I shall be a more considerate and honest one than any other this ignorant sailor would find. It has been necessary for me to know many languages to make my small living. My Spanish client does not know much of my English. He has been a man of precarious manner of living, and it seems that several years ago he was in the employ of Mr. Sidney."

"Where was that?" I asked.

The little man pulled at his coat cuffs and smiled again.

"My client being Spanish and Mr. Sidney having lived many years in Montevideo, it might be assumed that it was there," he said. "It was there, and my client came into possession of a document—by dishonest means, I suspect—of which he now retains only one page. I wish to leave a copy of this page with you, and later to find out to what extent it interests Mr. Sidney."

"You mean—to find out if he will submit to blackmail," I said.

"I anticipated your remark," he said. "I look at the matter differently. If Mr. Sidney has something to conceal, we shall be glad to help him to conceal it. I will leave a copy of the page from the document with you, and with your permission will see you later."

He handed me a long envelope and with a bow asked to be shown to the door. Jed, not suspecting that the little man had any connection with the sailor, showed him out.

I went to my room to examine the paper which had been left with me. It was accompanied by an explanatory statement by "Attorney Philletus M. Brown." I will give the explanatory statement first.

"Memoranda for Dr. Michelson: The accompanying typewritten sheet is a part of a document stolen from Mr. Sidney in Montevideo ten years ago by Alejandro Dravada, then a servant in the capacity of porter. Dravada preserves the original, of which I have had several typewritten copies made. Dravada had the complete document in his hands, but only for a short while. He had discovered, in the course of several years' service under Mr. Sidney in Montevideo, that a strong box in Mr. Sidney's room was particularly guarded. He supposed it contained jewels. He is, I should judge, a person of small moral character and great cupidity. He determined to steal the box, hoping that its contents would enable him to get married and set himself up in a small business.

"He succeeded in getting the box, by entering Mr. Sidney's room, but before he could make his escape he was unfortunately enough to be discovered by another servant, known to you as Jed. Jed leveled a revolver at my client and made him surrender the box.

"I can only conjecture here—frequently this case has caused me to conjecture; but I think that the man Jed, although he knew something valuable was contained in the box, thought, as did my Spanish client, that it was personal property; and, unlike my client, he was not careless of property rights. This conjecture may not interest you, but I imagine you ask-

ing: 'Why did not Jed steal the box afterward took from my client?' It was, I think, because the man Jed was by nature honest, and it was only when his inhibitions had been broken down by the sight of another man committing a crime which had been easier for him to commit, that he lost control of his morals.

"The man Jed took the box. My client, desperate at finding himself robbed of his loot, armed himself immediately and broke into Jed's room shortly thereafter. He found Jed, a comatose looking at a mass of papers, which was all the supposed jewel basket contained.

"In this disappointing occupation Jed was aroused by the stealthy entrance of my client through a window, but there was no conflict. Jed pointed to the papers and laughed. My client was shrewd enough to read Jed's emotions. He knew that the treasure trove had proved a soap bubble. He is a man of violent temper. In his double disappointment he sprang at Jed, stabbed him in the shoulder, seized the papers, scattered them about the room and jumped out of the window.

"If this had been all, I should have no client in this case. But in his rage Dravada, when he was throwing the papers about, had unconsciously retained one sheet in his clenched fist. He found it in his fist when he came out of his senseless and inordinate rage later; and then, his natural cupidity and cunning reasserted, he realized that something was being guarded in the box; that something being only papers, it must follow that the papers were valuable. He reproached himself that his anger had defeated his judgment when it was possible for him to take the entire contents of the box. He did not dare go back; he had stabbed Jed; the house might be alarmed. He had only a single sheet of the guarded manuscript. It is a copy of that sheet which you find here.

"I said I would give you my conjectures. You will ask first why I am so candid in committing to writing a communication of this nature. It is because: first, I prefer to write it, owing to a physical timidity in conversation; and second, but equally important, because I know the last thing Mr. Sidney or any true friend of Mr. Sidney's desires is to have the story, of which this is a page, made public. "I do not know what this story is, but I know who does know what it is. That person is the man Jed—now, as before, a servant of Mr. Sidney. I have made sufficient inquiry as to the position of Jed in the household of Mr. Sidney to know that he retains the manuscript found in the box, or if he does not retain it, knows its contents.

"The visit of Mr. Sidney and his family to Montevideo this winter betrayed Jed's whereabouts to Dravada. He came north after they had sailed. His cupidity has determination. I think your man Jed appreciates that. I think from what Dravada has told me, in his simple boasting fashion, that Jed was dismayed to see him again in Montevideo.

"My client's first impulse, having followed Jed to the United States, was to get at this secret by force or theft, but he sees the physical difficulties in the way; and being, except in his violent moments, a reasonable man, he has had recourse to an attorney to obtain such settlement as his knowledge may be worth.

"I do not wish to defend my course in the matter. I suggest merely that Mr. Sidney and all concerned will fare the better for having a man of consideration and discretion, such as I flatter myself I am, intervening between them and a man of the moral complexion indicated by my client. I shall be at your disposal, doctor, within any reasonable time. I leave it to your judgment to handle the matter within Hartley house."

The copy of manuscript which accompanied the letter was as follows:

Special Bargains

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in London or domestic fabrics at 4 percent less than our regular prices. These we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,
181 Thames Street
NEWPORT, R. I.

To do if this confession were to be found. It might be asked, then, why expose myself and my happiness to the chance of discovery of things which I may look forever by simply forgetting. It is sufficient answer to that question to admit that for me I could not be content unless it were certain that what I have done should be known. I want the record of it known. It increases my satisfaction to know that I shall cause moralists to be indignant. I want to be known as a criminal. I want my crime to be talked about. I want it remembered. That is the savor of my life. It would be impossible for me to obtain a sufficient satisfaction unless I made it possible for the story of a crime to be known some time. So long as I live, I shall need and seek concealment; but I should not be happy unless I could anticipate disclosure. My crime

That was all. Several persons—two at least; Dravada and Attorney Brown—knew as much as I had read. Three persons, in the house, Mr. Sidney, Mrs. Sidney and Jed, knew the story completely.

It was this knowledge which had given Jed his control in the house, Mrs. Sidney her unhappiness and Mr. Sidney some of his pleasures.

The search for a solvent of the Hartley house mysteries was insistent. Alcott's incidental remark came back to me: "It might have been Montevideo." I felt uncomfortable to recall this, ashamed and abashed, as if in recalling it I had done something to lower myself in my self-respect. I had to go to Mrs. Sidney with the information, and insinuations Attorney Philletus M. Brown had given me. My desire was to protect her from precisely this kind of trouble; my necessity was to carry the trouble to her. I had to know how to act.

By way of preliminary I told her of the three appearances of the Spaniard and then of the appearances of the lawyer. When I offered her the sheet of paper containing a transcript of a page of Mr. Sidney's diary, her hands trembled, but she took the sheet resolutely. She was greatly alarmed but regained her composure.

She read the page hurriedly and then more carefully and, it seemed, with relief.

"I have to deal with these men," I said, "and I must know how to do it. They can be dealt with by criminal law if there is no reason why protection should not be sought in that fashion."

"There is," said Mrs. Sidney, "and I cannot tell you the reason."

"You know that I do not ask for it," I said.

"You know there is something very strange about this house?"

"That was evident in twenty-four hours," I said, "but it means nothing to me. I am not curious. I merely want to know how to deal with these men."

"It is not a lack of confidence in you that keeps me from telling what is wrong here," said Mrs. Sidney. "It would be a relief to do so. It has been hard to stand it all alone, John."

I was glad, for the first time consciously, that my name was John. I had an honest, straightforward sound, suggesting the plain, honest dealing that might be needed in this house.

To be continued

Famous Hudson River.

The entire length of the Hudson river is 200 miles. From Troy to the mouth of the river in New York bay, a distance of 150 miles, the river is tidal, owing to the low grade of its bed, by which the ocean tide is able to back up. It is this lower tidal navigable portion of the Hudson that is of so much importance, and, of course, the water is salt. It is regarded as really an estuary of the sea. Above Albany and Troy the river is a small stream, and to its source the water is fresh.

Farmer's Hard Luck.

Earth in the upper peninsula is so kind that, tickle her with a hoe and she laughs with a harvest, but there are some drawbacks. It seems. A farmer down at Au Train put out cabbage one year, and grew perfectly marvelous heads weighing every one of them, forty pounds or less, but dog-gone the luck, next year the place was just like cut-over land again, and it took the farmer all season to clean out the cabbage stumps.—Detroit News.

"Twelfth Night"

"Twelfth Day," or "Little Christmas," the Feast of the Epiphany, commemorates the arrival of the Magi, or three kings of the East, who came to the crib of the Christ Child in Bethlehem to worship him as the long-promised Messiah. The old custom of merry-making in England in connection with the feast gave Shakespeare the name of one of his finest comedies.

The Mercury.
Published by Mercury Publishing Co.
Office Telephone 181
House Telephone 109
Saturday, June 19, 1920

There is a proposition on foot to put an embargo on the exportation of coal. The sooner that embargo is put into effect the better.

Proctor and La Follette have rebelled against the Republican nomination, but no one seems to care. The ticket nominated at Chicago is a winner.

The President of the Rhode Island State College has been made president of the South Kingstown town council. A better choice could not have been made.

Medical authorities suggest that one hundred thousand persons have died during the past year of cancer, and that 500,000 people now have the disease. The doctors say the disease is curable, but they don't succeed very well in curing it.

Most of the Southern States have rejected Woman Suffrage. The last State to reject is Louisiana, whose House of Representatives rejected the rights of women by a vote of 60 to 39. It depends now on Connecticut and Vermont, whose Legislatures would adopt the measure overwhelmingly if the obstinate Governors would only call the Legislature together. There is but one State lacking to make up the necessary 33.

HARDING AND COOLIDGE

Harding and Coolidge! The Republican National Convention could hardly have done better, and they have named a ticket that every Republican or Independent or disgusted Democrat can support wholeheartedly and with confidence in the result. These men represent the very best of the Republican party, which for years has given the United States a government that has been respected at home and abroad until an unfortunate division in the party carried into power Woodrow Wilson and the solid South. Since then, the least said about government the better.

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio has long been a power for good in the Republican party. As Governor of his great State and as a member of the United States Senate, his record is clean and honorable and full of accomplishment. He is in close touch with the affairs of government, and can be depended upon to make a wise and accomplished Executive.

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, is one of the best known men of the country today. Although his fame became nation-wide because of his courage and energy at the time of the Boston police strike, his strength is not based upon this one event of his active career. As Governor of Massachusetts he has essentially made good in every particular. An able lawyer, a brilliant statesman, a fearless executive, he is well fitted to fill the office to which he will be chosen, and should any unforeseen event cause a vacancy in the Presidential chair, Governor Coolidge will honor the nation as its chief executive.

While there can be little doubt of the election of Harding and Coolidge, not only because of their inherent fitness for the positions but also because of the popular disgust with the Democratic regime, it behooves the people of the country to take nothing for granted, but to roll up tremendous majorities for them. The first step to be taken toward this end in Newport is to secure a large registration—of women as well as men—and thus increase the number of potential voters next November. After June 30 those who have failed to register will be ineligible to vote.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

More than ever before in periods of doubt and difficulty, the business future depends upon the views and purposes entertained by the people. If great masses of the population keep on spending money in riotous extravagance as they have in the past two years, and if production should maintain a low level, below the needs of the country, it would seem possible that there might be some violent smash.

The federal reserve system supplies protection against a very serious emergency. This was proved by its ability to withstand the tremendous strain of war conditions. But if prices keep on going up, and if the people persist in spending money faster than they earn it and in consuming more than they produce, prices will keep mounting upward. This will make it necessary to borrow more and more money to keep business going at the inflated level.

Then by and by a lot of people would get scared all at once. They would see that the financial structure was topheavy. There might be such a widespread calling of loans as to produce a wave of bankruptcies and consequent shut-downs of industry. There is a great deal to make one believe that no such thing will happen.

The people have already gone far to prevent it by the strike they have inaugurated against high prices. The liquidation of many loans following the action of the banks in demanding a contraction of credit, has had a most wholesome effect. Now if every center of influence in the country, every bank, every newspaper, every employer of labor, every labor union, will only urge the people under its influence to work, and produce, and save, the dangerous aspects of the situation will pass away.

NO FEAR OF A THIRD PARTY

If La Follette and his irreconcilables, combined with the non-partisan League of the Northwest—or any group of malcontents—should start a party of their own, and it should acquire momentum enough to carry some states, the Republicans could look with composure on the outcome.

In the event that no party obtains a majority in the electoral college, the election goes to the House of Representatives, where the decision is by states, each counting as a unit. A state whose representation is now evenly divided thus loses its vote, and the decision would go to the house now in being, not that to be elected in November. By this test the Republicans are wholly safe. The House would elect their President on the drop of the hat. The Democrats must thus obtain an affirmative majority in the electoral college. The Republicans need do no more than to see that the Democrats get less than a majority. It consequently matters little in a practical way if Republican states, like those of the northwest, should be subtracted from the Republican column.

NATION'S BUSINESS WAITS ON POLITICS

A few days ago President Wilson gave an audience to Chairman Homer Cummings of the Democratic National Committee and was closeted with him for more than two hours discussing the political situation and the means by which the Democratic party hoped to retain control of the national administration. There are almost innumerable men who have important business relations with this government and who have business interest in Mexico seriously affected by the situation which exists there, who would like to have an opportunity to discuss their business with the President of the United States in the effort to protect their own interests as citizens and to promote the welfare of the people of this country. The President is too ill to talk with such men on business. He has both the time and the energy to spend in discussion of partisan interests with the head of his National Committee.

BOY AND GIRL CAMPS

Magazines are full of advertisements of boy and girl camps. A great number of young people get the chance for this exhilarating and educative experience. Many of these camps are very expensive. Wealthy parents pay big sums to give their youngsters this contact with pure nature.

Camping gives young people a chance to learn to do things themselves instead of depending on others. They share the primitive experiences of the pioneers, and do without the luxuries of civilization. This makes them observant and resourceful.

The advantages of this experience should not be restricted to the children of the wealthy. Boy Scouts, churches, and like organizations, run such camps in many places. Every young person in Newport should have a chance to attend some well disciplined and supervised camp.

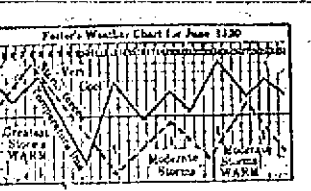
TAKES TAX FROM LIBERTY BONDS

By the provisions of a bill passed by the House of Representatives recently Liberty Bonds up to \$125,000 would be exempt from surtaxes, excess profits, and war profits taxes for a period of two years after the date of proclamation of peace by the President with the German Government. Liberty bonds up to \$50,000 would be exempt from these taxes for five years after the proclamation of peace. Other provisions of the bill, which was introduced by Representative William R. Green of Iowa, would amend and simplify the revenue act of 1918.

SOON WILL END

George Agnew Chamberlain, former consul general in Mexico, in testimony before the Senate committee investigating Mexican affairs, declared the attitude of the United States toward Mexico "has been one of accumulating shame for seven years." Mr. Chamberlain stated that the attitude of the President had cut the ground out from under the very feet of every diplomatic and commercial agent in Mexico.

June has brought a great deal of cold and rainy weather. This past week has been about as disagreeable as could well be imagined. A large amount of rain has fallen and a violent northeast gale has kicked up a heavy sea along the coast. Maybe summer will come some time. It always has heretofore.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., June 19, 1920. Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., about June 21, 23, July 2, 7 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 22, 27, and July 3, 8; plains sections 23, 28 and July 4, 9; mountain 30, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 24, 29 and July 5, 10; lower great lakes and eastern sections 25, 30 and July 6, 11, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 26 and July 1, 7, 12.

These disturbances will control crop weather from near June 21 to near July 12. Temperatures are expected to average as much above normal as they have averaged below during the earlier parts of the crop season. Rainfall will average less than for some time past but it will be more evenly distributed. Sections where too much rain has fallen will get less and where a deficiency has occurred will get more. Northern part of Pacific slope is expected to get more rain than usual. The only exception to better crop weather may be in the southern parts of the plains sections. That section is in doubt.

Most severe storms and most rain is expected during the week centering on June 24 and that is expected to be a mild storm; not much rain but well distributed. These indications lead to expectations, that, as a general average crop weather and crop prospects will be favorable up to near July 12.

For these and other reasons I am advising farmers and local dealers to unload their surplus grain and cotton and get out of debt. This is not a good time to hold grain and cotton on borrowed capital.

Indications for crop weather for July are that temperatures will average from about to above normal in Canada and in the northern tier of States and from about to below normal in the cotton States. These average monthly temperatures are controlled by the paths taken by the highs and lows, the locations of which are difficult to calculate. I am of the opinion that the lows of July will cross continent along or near the Canadian international boundary and the highs farther south. Rainfall promises to be greatest northeast of Bahia's Bay and westward from that section, decreasing toward Mexico. Probabilities are that July rainfall will be short for New Mexico, Arizona and southern parts of the plains sections. Precipitation in Canada for that month is expected to be fair and well distributed; also for the northern tier of states. Evaporation will be short in the cotton states and rainfall less than usual. This means that while there are no indications of drought, rainfall is expected to be short, promising fair but not excellent crop weather. July crop weather promises best results in Canada, slowly decreasing in value towards Southern Mexico. Altogether the crop outlook for this continent is encouraging. Recently too much rain fell along a line extending from New Orleans to New York. July will bring better crop weather for that extensive and important section.

REAL AUTHORITY FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

Senator Edge of New Jersey, a Republican, has made an admirable suggestion regarding the organization of a budget commission. He proposes that the Vice President shall be made head of the budget commission and be responsible for the recommendations that go from the Executive Department to the Congress of the United States relative to appropriations. Every Vice President is a potential President. The Vice President ought to be a man fully qualified to perform the duties of President if misfortune should overtake the man elected to that position. The Vice President should be qualified not only by native ability and training, but should be kept in touch with public affairs in such a way that he could readily step from the Vice Presidency and take up the task of conducting the executive affairs of the Government. To make him head of the budget commission would bring him into constant touch with all the activities of the administration. The Edge suggestion has much of merit.

VIRGINIAN "DEMOCRACY"

The State of Virginia is supposedly a solid Democratic State. It is overwhelmingly Democratic when the votes are counted after an election held under the laws of Virginia and conducted by Democratic election officials. But in the Literary Digest poll of Virginia, 10,451 ballots were marked for Democratic candidates to 9,519 for Republican candidates. That would indicate that the State is really very evenly divided in political opinion. But the real views of the people are never officially recorded in a State in which a Harvard graduate can be barred from voting just because he happens to be black.

MORE PAY FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Congress has enacted the Kelley-Wadsworth bill increasing the pay of men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Public Health Service. The act increases the pay of enlisted men twenty per cent with graduated increases for non-commissioned and commissioned officers. The increases will total \$60,000,000 a year, will be retroactive to January 1 and continue until June 30, 1922. In the meantime an investigation will be made by Congress pertaining to a permanent adjustment of pay.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

Last of Market Whists

The 28th and final market whist for the season was held at the K. of C. Naval Club last Saturday night under the auspices of the Atlantic Association, 18 tables being in play. The board of directors have decided to hold two dances in lieu of the whist on the two remaining Saturday nights in this month.

The winners and their spoils for the evening were as follows: Shirley Smith, 3 lbs. steak; Mrs. May Allen, bag of Biscayne flour; Mrs. Eleanor Conley, 5 lbs. roast beef; R. J. MacDonald, 5 lbs. roast pork; Mrs. T. E. Trifler, 2 cans corned beef; W. B. Sharp, 5 cans vegetables; Mrs. K. A. Hacking, 3 cans fruit; Hugh Pierce, bag of pancake flour. Consolations, Miss Marie Sheffield, Osborn Willis.

Ball Game Postponed

The fourth game of the Fulton-Block Island series was called off last week on account of the rain, but will be played on the 20th at 3 p. m., weather permitting. Both teams are on edge for the contest and with Jimmy Leachy back in the local lineup the Jackies will probably have to travel some to bag the game.

Island to Have Chinese Restaurant

The vacant store formerly a pool parlor, in the Mechanics building, will be the site of the Oriental Cafe the coming season. Already the rooms are undergoing extensive alterations and it is expected the establishment will be in full swing by July 1st.

Reception and Dance

The New Harbor Dancing Class closed its first season Monday night with a reception and dance tendered to Mrs. K. A. Hacking, the instructor, at the K. of C. Naval Club.

The grand march, comprising a number of very pretty figures, was led by Mrs. F. Earle Lockwood and Frank A. Mott, with the class participating. The aids were Shirley Smith, Reginald H. Conley and George Mitchell. F. Earle Lockwood was floor director and Capt. Wm. Teal, assistant.

The ballroom was very tastefully decorated with flags and pennants from the U. S. S. Fulton. During the evening Mrs. Hacking was presented with a beautiful string of pearl beads. A gift from the class.

Annual Inspection

Manisses Chapter, No. 11, Order of the Eastern Star, held their annual inspection last Wednesday night in Masonic Hall. Grand Matron Elizabeth R. Sherman and her suite were introduced and conducted the inspection ceremonies. The suite included Grand Patron William E. Smythe, Grand Marshal Elizabeth A. D. Ward, Grand Chaplain Elizabeth S. Brady, Associate Grand Patron Sally Simmons, Associate Grand Patron Frank F. Davis, Edgar K. Reynolds, Worthy Patron Philia Chapter; Mrs. Reynolds, Secretary Philia Chapter; Cora Greenhalge, Worthy Matron Philia Chapter; Mrs. Taylor, Worthy Matron Hope Chapter; Ethel Simmons, Grand Esther; Mrs. Blackwell, Worthy Matron Unity Chapter U. D.

During the exemplification of the several degrees the work of the Worthy Matron, Alma Sharp, and Conduress, Ella Lockwood, was especially noteworthy. Edgar K. Reynolds, Patron of Philia Chapter, and Acting Patron of Manisses Chapter, conducted the initiation ceremonies in a highly commendable manner. The officers of Manisses Chapter include: Alma Sharp matron, Earle

Columbia Mid-Month Records

- Lazy Mississippi—Campbell & Burr Rose of Virginia—Burr A 2902—\$1.00
- That Wonderful Kid—Jolson I'll See You in Cuba—Kaufman A 2998—\$1.00
- Abs Kabbille at the Ball Game Abe Kabbille Dictates a Letter A 2907—\$1.00
- When My Baby Smiles at me—Ted Lewis Jazz Rose of Washington Square—Kentucky Serenaders A 2903—\$1.00
- Who Wants a Baby—Fox Trot The Crocodile—Fox Trot A 2910—\$1.00
- Delilah—Medley-Waltz In Shadowland—Waltz A 6147—\$1.25
- Philharmonic Orch. of N. Y. Mikado Medley A 6146—\$1.50

Any of these records sent to you by Parcel Post. If you don't receive our Monthly Catalogues, let us have your name and we will see that you do

PLUMMER'S MUSIC STORE

NEWPORT, R. I.

Weekly Calendar JUNE 1920

STANDARD TIME						
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
19 Jun	4 07	7 24	9 47	9 12	11 61	
20 Jun	4 07	7 24	10 22	10 26	10 56	
21 Jun	4 07	7 24	10 53	11 33	11 55	
22 Jun	4 07	7 24	11 24	12 1	12 20	
23 Jun	4 07	7 24	11 54	12 51	1 22	
24 Jun	4 07	7 24	12 24	1 43	2 3	
25 Jun	4 07	7 24	12 54	2 45	3 19	

Full moon—June 1st, 12.15 evening.
Last Quarter—June 9th, 1.59 evening.
New Moon—June 16th, 5.41 morning.
First Quarter—June 23rd, 1.50 morning.

Deaths.

In this city, 14th inst.: Hazel (Hyder), wife of Sabadi Mott.
In this city, 14th inst.: Mary S. Hazard, daughter of the late Mumford and Sally T. Hazard.
Suddenly in this city, on the 15th inst.: Stephen Lowell Altier, aged 73 years.
In this city, June 17, Johanna J. widow of Thomas McCarthy.
In Middletown, 15th inst., suddenly: Louis W. son of Harry G. and the late Emma Walker Hammond, aged 32 years.
In Arden, R. I., 13th inst.: Mary Perkins, daughter of Hannah P. and the late George W. Rice, in her 24th year.
On June 16th, at his Chalet in the Presbytere, Quebec, France, Vincente Romijn

Lockwood patron, Associate Matron Eunice Dodge, Treasurer-Secretary W. P. Lewis, Conduress Ella M. Lockwood, Associate Conduress Hazel Lockwood, Adah, Rubie Willis, Ruth, Hattie Hayes, Esther, Mary Sprague, Martha, Amy Dodge, Electa, Louise Ball, Warden, Gladys Steadman, Sentinel, Lester Littlefield, Marshall, Frank Hayes, Organist, Nettie Day, Chaplain, Wm. B. Sharp. After the ceremonies, refreshments were served and dancing enjoyed until 2 a. m. The visitors were entertained during their stay at the Eureka Hotel.

New Social Schedule

A new social schedule for the summer season has been inaugurated at the K. of C. Naval Club. On Monday evenings the New Harbor Social Club will hold a variety whist and dance. On Wednesday evenings the U. S. Submarines entertain with a social and dance and on Friday nights the U. S. S. Fulton will run special hops.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Business Meeting of the Town Council and Probate Court

The town council and probate court held its regular business meeting on Monday afternoon.

In the town council it was voted to meet June 28 at 7.30 p. m., Standard time, to draw jurors according to law. Petition of Leon F. Greene was granted, giving him permission to sell fireworks.

Voted, that the treasurer be authorized to hire \$6,000 and give the town's note for same. Several licenses were granted.

The Clerk was instructed to ask the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company to re-locate three of their poles on Power street.

Voted, that the town sergeant be authorized to employ a civil engineer to measure three sections of the highway, one-eighth mile in each section.

Statements of damages done by dogs to sheep belonging to William W. Anthony amounting to \$30.10 on May 9, 1920, and \$165.30 on May 16, 1920, were ordered paid according to law.

Voted, that a protest be filed with the Bay State Street Railway Company, in opposition to the removal of the electric freight service to Boston.

A number of bills were received and ordered paid.

In the probate court the petition of Emily Noble of Fall River, praying that the foreign will of Emily A. Bannister may be filed and recorded in this Court was allowed.

The final account of Roland W. Brayton, executor of the will of Marah J. Fogg was continued to July 12. The last will and testament of Walter A. Sawle was read, proved, allowed and ordered recorded, and letters testamentary ordered issued to Arilla P. Sawle, the executrix named therein. Personal bond was required in the sum of \$300.

The petition of Herbert E. Chase, praying that Edward W. Thurston may be accepted as surety on his bond as conservator of the estate of Charlotte A. Sisson, in place of his mother, Abby J. Chase, deceased, was received and referred to July 12.

The petition of Clara Macomber and others, praying that John Gillett be appointed administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Gillett, was allowed. Bond was required in the sum of \$200, with Jennie Means and Clara Macomber as surety.

The petition of John Gillett, guardian of Henry Gillett, praying for power to sell his ward's interest in certain real estate, was received and referred to July 12.

The last will and testament of William J. Croucher was read, proved, allowed and ordered recorded, and letters testamentary ordered issued to Rowena A. Croucher, executrix. Personal bond was required in the sum of \$300.

Mrs. Patrick Connelly and daughter of Providence, are at "Moringside," near Bristol Ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Malone have been guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Dixon of Howard, R. I.

Miss Cora Mitchell has sold her cottage with eight acres of land near Bristol Ferry, to Mrs. Enright of Fall River, who with her daughter will reside there.

The young people of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave an entertainment on Tuesday evening at Eureka Hall. A musical program of vocal and instrumental numbers was given, as well as two short dramas. Selections were given by the Portsmouth orchestra.

Mrs. Albert W. Lawrence has as guest her mother, Mrs. Ada Mott of Providence.

Mrs. Robert Doane and daughter, Miss Mildred Doane, have returned to their home near Childs street, after visiting friends in Boston.

The Thursday Circle of St. Mary's Church held an all-day meeting with Mrs. Abner P. Anthony. A basket lunch was served. Much sewing was done.

Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham entertained the members of the Ladies Aid Society of the First Baptist Church, Newport, at her home on Tuesday evening. The members sowed on fancy articles to be sold at their annual lawn party.

Mrs. Sarah White entertained the Oliphant Reading Club on Friday afternoon. This was the last meeting for the season.

Rev. and Mrs. Everett P. Smith and the Misses Smith are at Northeast Harbor, on Mt. Desert Island, Maine. While there they will be guests of Mrs. Smith's sister, Mrs. Lincoln Cromwell. Later they will attend the Wellesley Conference.

Indians Made Salt

The Delaware Indians made salt from brine springs in New York state and sold it to settlers as early as 1670, making probably the first commercial production of salt in this country. The manufacture of salt by white people in the United States was begun near Syracuse, N. Y., about 1788. Salt is the most commonly used mineral in the world, and no useful mineral except coal, perhaps, occurs in greater abundance or is more widely distributed in the United States.

Footprints of Progress.
A good substitute for cork is obtained from certain fungi, which are dried and ground, mixed with cement and consolidated by pressure. In Norway a process has been patented to enable carbide to be used for driving motors. In Denmark a company has been floated to make briquettes from leather. These have a higher heat value than peat. Experiments are being made to use chink marl, especially that which comes from the Linburg mines, as a fertilizer.

First Clockmaker Unknown.

It is uncertain when the first clock was constructed. Its invention is claimed by many nations. There is a tradition that the first clock was invented by the Chinese in the year 2000 B. C. and another that it was invented in Germany in the eleventh century. The first clock of which we have any description is the one which was set in the tower of the palace of Charles V of France in 1379 by a man named Henry De-Vick.

Air Power.

An Italian inventor has produced a scheme by which vehicles of wheels and carriages and springs are to be propelled by air. According to the accounts, the scheme is to have huge tanks by the wayside holding vast quantities of compressed air. Locomotives and automobiles and tractors and motorcycles can run alongside and connect their tanks to the mother tank, get a lot of compressed air on board and run to the next stop.

How Seeds Are Distributed.

Among the most curious methods of seed distribution are those seeds which are carried through the air on wings, such as the maple, which has two wings, and the cotton, the elm, the ash and the pine. These seeds do not depend their wings like birds, but depend altogether upon the force of the wind to carry them along. Other floating seeds are the milkweed, this-tle and dandelion.

Shoe Shine.

A most satisfactory way to dress shoes is to rub them with a section of an orange or a lemon and then to polish with a dry cloth. It gives a brilliant luster to shoes not badly worn and does not soil the clothing. It is often a convenience in freshening up shoes at the end of a journey, for fruit is easily obtained.

Why They Were Scared.

A boy's composition: "Tobacco was invented by Walter Raleigh, and when the people first saw him smoking they thought it was a steamboat or locomotive, and as they had never heard of those things they were greatly frightened."—Boston Transcript.



Shoes for Spring

NEW STYLES for this season's wear, in footwear of every kind.
OXFORDS IN MANY STYLES for Men, Women and Children
MEN'S HEAVY TAN GRAIN WORK SHOES \$5.00 a pair
The T. Mumford Seabury Co
214 Thames Street,
Tel. 787

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED)
Dealers in
HAY, STRAW, GRAIN
POULTRY SUPPLIES
SALT

Agent for H. C. Anthony's
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Store: 182 BROADWAY Phone 181
Elevator: MARSH ST. Phone 293

Jamestown Agency
ALTON F. COGGESHALL
Narragansett Ave Phone 20204

THE
Newport Gas Light Co
NO
COKE for Sale
AT PRESENT.

COL. G. B. SHANTON

To Reorganize Porto Rican Police on Our Methods.



Col. G. B. Shanton, head of the Insular Police of Porto Rico, who is visiting large American cities, making a study of our police methods that he may reorganize the Porto Rican force.

POCKET VETO VOIDED UNDER RULING GIVEN

Attorney General Holds Bills May Be Signed Within 10 Days After Congress Quits.

Washington. — An informal ruling sweeping away what has been known for nearly a century as the "pocket veto," has been delivered to the President by Attorney General Palmer. In effect, it states that the President has constitutional power to sign bills passed by Congress within the period of ten days after Congress formally adjourned.

Announcement of the informal ruling was made at the White House, where it was said that an official written opinion was expected shortly.

No comment as to what President Wilson intends to do with the various measures that have been considered killed with expiration of the session of Congress was forthcoming.

The details of the ruling were not made public. Attorney General Palmer was not at the Department of Justice and it was stated at his office that any communication to the President would have to be given out at the White House. The announcement immediately brought forward the question as to whether all measures not approved within the ten days would automatically become laws on the statute books, as they do while Congress is in session.

When the White House called upon the attorney general for an informal ruling on the question of signing bills after Congress had concluded its session, Attorney General Palmer at once had the opinion worked up to the department. It was then transmitted to the White House, where the first information was made public. It was not stated at the Department of Justice whether the formal opinion would necessarily follow the same lines as the ruling made informally or not.

Genuine surprise was expressed by members of Congress upon learning of the attorney general's decision.

Under the attorney general's ruling bills would become law within ten days whether the President signs them or not. If he desired to veto a measure his message would have to await action at the next regular session of Congress, which will not convene until the first Monday in December.

Eleven bills and joint resolutions of the recent session of Congress were not signed when it adjourned.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Children may not be transported as parcel post, First Assistant Postmaster General Koons has ruled in passing upon two applications received at the Washington City Post Office for the transportation of children through the mails.

Greeted by the cheers of a tremendous crowd and the blast of a band, Senator Warren G. Harding came back to wind up a mass of official business awaiting him prior to making arrangements to plunge into action as the Republican nominee for the Presidency. Senator Harding was visibly affected by the ovation.

Railroads were directed by the Interstate Commerce Commission not to confiscate coal consigned to other common carriers or to public utilities.

All strike records were broken during the first five months of this year, according to unofficial figures of the Bureau of Harbor Statistics. More than 1,200 strikes have been tabulated by the Bureau of Mediation and Conciliation.

Eighty-one enlisted men of the navy and marine corps, a record number, passed the recent examination for Annapolis Navy Academy.

Jail doors will open for convicted "Doctors of the Vermont law relative to selling cigarettes to minors in Windham County hereafter if State's Atty. E. W. Gibson has his way. The State's Attorney stated that he would ask the court to impose jail sentences instead of fines upon conviction.

WOOLEN TRUST CASE FAILS

Profiteering Indictment Against American Company and William M. Wood Dismissed.

APPEAL TO BE TAKEN.

Accused of Increasing Prices 200 Per Cent and Paying Excessive Salaries—Lever Act Removed Cloth From List of the Goods.

New York.—Federal Judge Mack directed the dismissal of the indictment against the American Woollen Company and William M. Wood, president of the company, charged with profiteering under the Lever act. The indictment had been returned on figures showing that in 1919 Mr. Wood had received \$545,482.56 in commissions charged to manufacturing and selling expenses and that he also had received "enormous salaries" from both companies. The company was charged with having increased prices more than 200 per cent.

The order for dismissal was based on an amendment to the Lever act which included "wearing apparel" among the things which came under the ban against profiteering. The court held that if this amendment had not been made the indictment might have been sound, but by specifically naming "wearing apparel" the amendment limited profiteering to clothes and excluded cloth.

It later was announced that the government would appeal.

Judge Mack said the substantial question involved was whether a piece of cloth was a necessary within section 4 of the Lever act, on which the indictment was based, or whether it was wearing apparel as defined in the amendment made on October 22, 1919.

After stating that section 4 must be read in connection with section 1, he said the prohibition applied only to those necessities defined as such in section 1. Then the opinion reads:

"Wearing apparel is a necessary. If section 4 had forbidden unreasonable rates as to any necessities, wearing apparel, clearly a necessary in the general sense of the word, would have been embraced therein even before the amendment of 1919. The amendment, therefore, would have been unnecessary. Congress did not so consider it, and, therefore, by the amendment of 1919 expressly included it in the class of necessities that were to become subject to the prohibition of the act."

"Either the word necessities, as used in section 4, is free from any limitation by reason of the definition in section 1, in which case, even before the amendment of 1919, it would have included wearing apparel, or it is to be limited to those articles expressly stated in section 1 as hereafter in this act called necessities. It is practically conceded, and if it were not conceded it must be held, especially in view of the amendment, that any necessities as used in section 4 does not include all necessities."

Coming to the question of cloth as differentiated from clothing, the opinion says:

"Concededly bolts of cloth are not in and of themselves wearing apparel. Interpreted in the light of reason, wearing apparel must be held to include the material used to make up a garment. In other words, that the legislative intent to secure reasonable prices in the distribution of wearing apparel cannot possibly or perhaps reasonably be carried out unless the limitations imposed upon the distribution of the made-up garment are extended to the materials out of which they are made."

But the opinion continued: "I can find in the act no intent thus to control distribution of all or indeed any of the ingredients that enter into wearing apparel. Apt words to indicate such an intent were readily available."

Charles E. Hughes represented the defendants and the government was represented by Special Assistants Frederick Bisgood and Herbert C. Smyth. Attorney General Palmer also appeared in the proceedings.

Charles E. Hughes contended that woollen cloth, which is the company's product, is not wearing apparel as specified and intended by the Lever act under which the indictments were found.

CHICAGO SAVES DAYLIGHT.

Moves Clocks Ahead to Conform With Eastern Time.

Chicago.—Daylight saving went into effect here and will continue in force until last Sunday in October. The ordinance has also been put into effect in cities near Chicago. Municipal, state and federal departments have agreed to run on the new time, but it will not affect through trains, and union labor has announced that its members will pay no attention to the ordinance.

BRITISH AT TELFAR.

Tribesmen Massacre Officers, Officials and Townsmen.

London.—Two British officers, all the government officials and a number of townspeople were killed in an attack by Shammar tribesmen on Telfar, near Mosul, Asiatic Turkey, according to Bagdad advices coming by way of Bombay. The government building was seized in the attack, which was made on June 4. A punitive column is reported to have been sent from Mosul.

Not less than six nor more than 12 months in Vermont State prison was the sentence imposed upon Albert Fortin, who, while driving an automobile in an intoxicated condition badly injured two men. The sentence is the heaviest ever imposed in this State on a drunken autoist.

T. De W. CUYLER

Railway Executives' Association Head Fighting High Prices.



Thomas De W. Cuyler, chairman of the advisory board of the Railway Executives' Association, who, in co-operation with the Interstate Commerce Commission, has begun anew a war upon the prevailing high prices throughout the United States.

LABOR FEDERATION ANNULS COLOR LINE

Warns Affiliated Unions Negro Workers Must Be Accorded Full Membership.

Montreal. — The American Federation of Labor in its annual convention here, wiped out the "color line" and warned its affiliated international unions that negro workers must be given full and equal membership with white men.

Reflecting the recommendation of its organization committee, the federation, for the first time in history, threatened the autonomy of an affiliated union by requesting the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to give the negro freight handlers, express and station employees full membership and eliminate from its constitution the words "white only."

The committee's report of "non-concurrence" on the ground that the federation had no power to interfere with the constitution of an affiliated union immediately drew the fire of the negro delegates and those of several northern states, chiefly Illinois and New York.

There was a voluminous exchange of oratory, in which the negroes charged "taxation without representation" and "discrimination," to which their opponents replied with accusations of betrayal by negro workers of the whites in past labor disputes.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, made an unsuccessful attempt to halt the debate by explaining that arrangements were under way to get all unions to take in negro members.

* HUERTA RESTORES *
* MINES AND LANDS *
* SEIZED SINCE 1910. *
* Mexico City. — Provisional *
* President Adolfo De La Huerta *
* has signed a decree ordering the *
* restoration of all properties, *
* mines and ranch lands confiscated *
* by the several governments *
* of Mexico since 1910, in accord- *
* ance with the declarations com- *
* manded in the plan of Agua *
* Prieta. *
* The return of the properties *
* will be made as soon as docu- *
* mentary evidence is produced to *
* prove rightful ownership. *

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

CHICAGO.—Will H. Hays of Indiana was re-elected chairman of the Republican National Committee.

PARIS.—Essad Pasha, head of the Albanian delegation in Paris, and former provisional president of Albania, was assassinated here. Of three shots fired at him by an Albanian student, two took effect.

HAVANA, Cuba.—The audience at the National theater was thrown into a panic and six persons were seriously injured when a bomb exploded in the midst of the farewell performance of Enrico Caruso, the tenor, at a popular matinee.

ATHENS.—Despatches from Janina, Albania, indicate a troubled situation in that country. They report that an Italian general has been made prisoner by Albanians and that Italian artillery has bombarded the village of Cuzati.

PHILADELPHIA.—Five of the crew of Eagle Boat 25 were drowned when the little war craft was struck by a squall in the Delaware river and turned turtle. Forty-six men are reported safe.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The mint here is operating sixteen hours daily to try to meet a widespread demand for silver coins.

Woodward Hudson, counsel for the Boston & Maine railroad, asked the Mass. state department of public utilities to approve the road's petition to issue bonds for \$17,500,000, bearing interest at 6 percent, and to be sold to the director-general of railroads at 98 1/2, under an agreement with the railroad administration.

KIEV EVACUATED BY POLISH FORCES

Rydzmigly's Army, Under Bolshevik Pressure, Retires to Region of Zhitomir.

COMMANDER OZEYS ORDERS

Only Instructions From Warsaw Induced Him to Flee Without Struggle—Before Quitting City Blew Up Cathedral and Public Works.

Warsaw.—The evacuation of Kiev has been completed, the Poles withdrawing to the region of Zhitomir. The American Red Cross workers, according to latest accounts, had made preparations to evacuate Kiev with the army.

News of the evacuation of Kiev reached Warsaw Saturday night which was the first report from Kiev in several days. Just prior to the cutting off of communication by the Bolsheviks, General Rydzmigly, the commander at Kiev, sent a dispatch that he would make a stand unless otherwise ordered. With difficulty the Poles got through a personal order from General Pilsudski, the commander-in-chief, to the Kiev commander to evacuate immediately.

General Budenny, the Russian commander who fought against Denikine, is bringing up reinforcements, the dispatches say, but the military authorities assert that the fight for Kiev is not yet ended by any means.

The Polish forces, carrying out orders to retreat to a new line of defense in the Ukraine, started the evacuation, having previously destroyed the bridges over the Dnieper, according to an official statement. The retreatment proceeded in perfect order, the statement says.

North of Kiev the Poles are battling against the Bolsheviks, who are endeavoring to cut the Korosten-Kiev railroad to join forces with the cavalry of General Budenny, which is striking northward from the region southwest of Kiev. Fighting is general all along the Berdichev-Fastov-Kiev railroad. According to latest reports, the territory in this region is changing hands daily.

In a dash to the northwest the cavalry of General Budenny passed Berdichev, killing peasants en route. It proceeded as far as Zhitomir, where it is alleged the cavalry killed several wounded Poles in a hospital.

Fighting on the northern front has brought victory to the Poles who have ousted the Bolsheviks from territory gained in the recent offensive. The Poles are consolidating their lines from the Dvina southward along the Berezina.

Poles Wreak Destruction.

London.—The Polish army, the Sunday Observer says, understands, evacuated Kiev on Friday, owing to the continued menacing advance of the Bolshevik army, which threatened to cut off the Polish line of retreat. The source of this information is not given by the newspaper.

Before evacuating Kiev, according to the latest Bolshevik communique issued the Poles blew up the Vladimir Cathedral, the railway stations, the electric power stations and the aqueduct. Destruction of the latter, the communique says, doomed the population to the horror of epidemics. The communique adds:

"Capture of Kiev was effected by the Bolsheviks debouching to the rear of the enemy and capturing the Kiev-Korosten Railroad in the Korostenka-Telrev sector. We then crossed the Dnieper river and entered the city. Near Vasikoff we defeated the enemy, who is fleeing in panic north-westward, abandoning military transports."

"In the Crimea after three days' fighting we have taken 3,000 prisoners."

The Workers of the World are appealed to by the Russian official Vestnik News Agency to protest against property destruction by the Poles at Kiev and Borisov, says a wireless message received from Moscow. The responsibility for this damage, asserts the appeal, must be shared by the British and French governments. It declares the destruction of the Vladimir Cathedral, a more barbarous act than the destruction of the Kremlin Cathedral by the Germans.

LARGE BURNING PIMPLES ON FACE

And Chest. Red, Irritating and Smarting. Cuticura Heals.

"I started to have large white pimples breaking out on my face and chest. They were red and very irritating, and during the day if my clothing rubbed against them, they would burn and smart. Upon being opened they would burn."

"I heard about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to try them. I had the trouble about six months, and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Joseph Boehler, 385 Davis St., New Bedford, Mass., July 19, 1919.

Cuticura For Daily Use

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for every-day toilet and nursery purposes. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse the pores. If signs of redness, roughness or pimples are present, or dandruff on scalp, touch gently with Cuticura Ointment before bathing or shampooing.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postpaid: Cuticura Dept. R., P.O. Box 1024, Lowell, Mass. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere.

There is Furniture, and Furniture

Some furniture simply fills up the vacant spaces and new makes a home look attractive. It is furniture of course but where is the satisfaction in putting your hard earned dollars into furniture of this sort. You should buy furniture not to fill up the rooms, but to furnish them, to make a home you will be proud to live in. That kind doesn't cost any more if you buy it at the right place.

Our Furniture Furnishes

We have been in the home making business all our lives and we use all our years of experience in carefully selecting from the best markets the things that we know will give you lasting satisfaction.

Our Safety is Your Satisfaction

TITUS'

The right kind at the right price.

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

The Savings Bank of Newport

Thames Street

Saturday, July 17, 1920
Dividend Day.

Deposits made on, or before, Saturday, July 17, 1920, commence to draw interest on that date.

O. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

HOW TO ACHIEVE GREAT THINGS

There is practically no limit to what a man can accomplish, if he only will. Some of the things he must do are work, study, read, think, observe and save.

An account with the Industrial Trust Company will give you the right incentive to accomplish something worth every effort.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

IF FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

LIST YOUR REAL ESTATE WITH

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REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND AUCTIONEER

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 1/2 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Attended to

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY
TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods are Pure Absolutely

STILL MAKE BOWS

Old Weapon of War and Chase
Not Yet Obsolete.

Quantity of Yew Wood, to Be Used
for That Purpose, Recently Sold
by the Government For-
est Service.

It is a far cry from long range rifles and high-powered explosives to the bow and arrow of the American Indian. Nevertheless, bows and arrows are still used by the small boy, albeit not without sorrow to the neighbor's chickens. There is also a demand for stronger and more expensive bows for archers of mature years. Doubtless these facts account for a recent sale, on the Shogunah national forest in Washington, of a quantity of yew, to be used in making bows. Although the forest service of the United States department of agriculture sells a variety of forest products for unusual uses, this is probably the first case in which the final product is to be one of the oldest and most common weapons known to the world.

The yew has long been known as the best of all bow woods. Famous English archers would have no other. Richard III. ordered bowyers to make four bows of yew, of which, one was to be every one of yew, in order that the supply of this valued wood might be preserved. This is said to be one of the earliest forest regulations in England. The staves from which bows were made in those early days were seasoned for three years before being made into bows and the bows were not used for two years after being completed.

The American yew is botanically very similar to the European yew. One of the three species found in the United States grows only in Florida and is a small tree. Another is a shrub growing in the north Atlantic region, while the third occurs in the forests of the Pacific coast. It is the latter that grows in the Shogunah national forest. When mature it usually is from 20 to 30 feet high and from 9 to 12 inches in diameter.

On account of its elasticity and strength the Indians of the Northwest utilized the wood of the yew for their bows and often for canoe paddles. Yew wood is also well adapted to carving and numerous attractive articles can be made from it. Not only does the grain of the wood make it possible to carve attractive designs, but the combination of red bark, white sapwood, and rose-red heartwood make especially pleasing effects possible.

Night Doctors.

"Paris has organized a service of night doctors," writes a correspondent from the French capital. "It is rather remarkable," continues the correspondent, that we have not had this before. "You fall ill in the night, or your relation falls ill. You immediately telephone to the family doctor. Possibly he is out attending a case. Who, then, to summon? You don't know. Someone thinks there is a doctor two streets away, and away you dash. Yes, he is in, and he will come. He comes. He is a first man. His eyes are heavy with sleep. Aside, he tells you he has had little rest for a week. If your own medical adviser had come it would have been the same. What a travesty of system to work men night and day! Manifestly there ought to be a panel of doctors—fresh, vigorous, and ready for a busy night's work—who have not been at work during the day. In Paris, the night doctor will be installed at the police station and he will be ready, of course, to go wherever he is called."

Catching the "Bad Boy."

It seems to many that the nationwide search for the "baddest boy" would be more interesting if it were conducted along more intelligent lines. The searchers, it seems, start out irresponsibly, frantically and specifically demanding the worst boy. They'll never find him in such a simple manner, for the boy they're seeking is bad, and that means he's clever. He probably does not attend Sunday school the year round, but very likely he gets in on all the Christmas trees. Why not, then, catch him with a Christmas tree? Pass the word out that next Christmas there will be a tree with presents for good little boys; no bad little boys will be allowed a look-in; bad little boys are not wanted, and are defied to get in by any hook or crook. Then, after the exercises are under way, the searchers may look over their audience, and pick out their worst boy. He may be hard to pick out from all the rest, but he'll be there.—Kansas City Star.

Violets Profitable.

Violet farming is profitable work. A woman horticulturist whom I know in Hampshire (says an English correspondent) made a good livelihood out of it in pre-war days, and, having now been demobilized, is again installed on her picturesque estate. She cultivates violets of a mammoth size, and of exquisite perfume. Some are destined for decorative purposes, some for the scent factory, while others find a ready market in the confectionery trade, where crystallized violets are in large demand.

Literal Description.

"So you're been staying with your brother? I hear his new wife had an awful temper. How did she strike you?"

"With anything that came handy."

Difficult Course.

There are golfers so engrossed in the game that they can think and talk of nothing else. Such a one was taken by an astronomer to look at the moon through a telescope. Asked what he thought of that satellite, the golfer replied: "It's a right, but it's awful to o' bunkers."—Boston Transcript.

COMFORT IN BABY'S SMILE

As Writer Says, Little Children Are
the Stars That Illuminate the
Pathway of Life.

The other afternoon I was going to the store in the village where I live and saw coming toward me a pleasant-faced lady leading by the hand the finest little child you ever saw. He couldn't have been more than a year and a half old, had on a jaunty little cap and clothes to match, had a sweet, round, serious little face with great beautiful brown eyes. He was indeed a little fellow to admire and love. He was prettier than any picture I looked him full in the face as he passed, my heart full of happy thought at the sight of such a charming little man. He looked straight at me and, with the same serious look in his great eyes, gracefully saluted me with two or three gentle up-and-down motions of his little hand. I repaid him with a loving and appreciative smile, and was repaid with an answering smile from the proud and happy mother. Dear little fellow! I have thought of him a score of times since, and shall again and again recall his recognition of a gray-headed, old man whom he happened to meet as he was starting where I most earnestly hope a thousand beautiful things and splendid experiences await him.

Could anything after all be more touching than a wave of the hand from a baby just beginning the voyage across life's seas to an old voyager whose sea-worn shallop has almost reached its last anchorage? The little children! Unchanged by all the turmoil and pain and perplexity and catastrophes of the world, as innocent and hopeful and confident today as they were in the ancient days when the world was new with its record of sin and sorrow unwitting.

They are indeed the salt that preserves the race from becoming stale and hopeless. They are the stars that illumine the dark night of human life, the flowers that delight the eye, the treasures which enrich a hundred million homes and keep alive hope and sanity and courage in countless hearts. The little children are indeed the hope of the world. To them the old and weary world will pass the torch of endeavor and the problems of life and the burdens of labor and thought, and their brave young spirits will laugh at the responsibilities thus forced upon them and "carry on" (all they in turn pass the burden to other fresh, young enthusiasts.—Roland Corbitt, in Boston Transcript.

Great Salt Lake a Mystery.

The inland sea, known as Great Salt Lake, in the northwestern part of Utah, about 20 miles from the city to which it has given its name, has a curious habit of receding and coming back. For many years men of science have studied its rise and fall, but have been unable to solve the mystery.

Aside from the interest that attaches to the lake because of its beauty, it is valuable as a commercial asset in the production of salt. In the spring water from the lake is pumped into large evaporating ponds which have been constructed near by, covering several hundred acres. Throughout the summer the desert sun draws out the water, leaving salt behind. The harvest takes place in September, when the salt beds resemble a vast plain of blue-white snow.

Much of the salt is shipped out just as it is quarried to supply the large demand for it from the ore reduction plants and for the millions of cattle and sheep that roam over the western prairies.—Kansas City Star.

Immense Concrete Blocks.

The largest concrete blocks ever laid are claimed to be those used in constructing the North Quay extension of the Port of Dublin. Each block contained more than 5,000 cubic feet and weighed about 350 tons. By their use, as designed by the late Dr. Blincoe, the extension quay without costly coffer dams, or extensive pumping. The blocks were made above high water level. When sufficiently set, they were lifted by a floating crane and deposited on a bed prepared by steam dredging, after which they were leveled by men working in a large diving bell, entered through a tube fitted with an air-lock. Large concrete blocks were similarly placed for breakwater protection and for the foundation of one of the light-houses at the harbor entrance.

Pays to Remove Gasoline.

From its investigation of the effects of removing gasoline from natural gas, the United States bureau of mines has concluded that the gas is not only not made poorer, but that its consumer is actually profited by the process. A gallon of gasoline burned in the gas is worth about 1 1/2 cents, but the condensation of the light oil in pipe lines causes large leakages and lowering of pressure—troubles that are mostly eliminated when the gasoline is removed. As automobile fuel the extracted gasoline is worth about 30 cents a gallon, the several hundred million gallons obtained yearly from this source being prized over ordinary gasoline on account of the lower boiling points.

Meeting an Emergency.

With his restaurant at Hickman, Ky., flooded by a fresher, Leonard Frost refused to permit any interruption of his business. He called in carpenters in a hurry to build scaffolds, raised his tables and served meals to crowds of customers right over the water.

Odors of Plants.

The odors of plants reside in different parts of them—sometimes in the roots, as in the iris and violet; the leaves in mint and thyme, the stem or wood in cedar and sandal, the flower in the roses and violets, the seeds in the turquin bean and caraway, the bark in cinnamon, etc.—Brooklyn Eagle.

FRANKLIN COMES TO THE RESCUE

By LILLY WANDEL.

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"I never had a chance to do things that I want to do."

"Maybe you would not like them if you did have the opportunity," ventured the caller attempting to comfort. "How do I know when I never could find out?" asked Sophronia passionately. "I'm tied down to the big old house and I long to sell it and go to the city in a convenient little apartment and—live!"

"You should have married long ago. There's nothing like four youngsters and an exacting husband to keep one contented."—Mrs. Cooke thought of her own. "I often wondered why you did not marry Ed Wallis after going together so long, and he was so suitable, too."

Sophronia's eyes grew steely. "Not if he were the last man on earth! We could not agree, Jessie, and it was all about this house. Ed actually thought we could live here, that I would be satisfied to go right on in the same old rut! I told him I wanted to move to the city in an apartment. I found out how stubborn he was, how selfish!"

"But rents are very high in the city. So you should be glad that you have this nice, roomy, comfortable place."

"Comfortable!" fairly shrieked Sophronia. "Yes, comfortable to you because you didn't have to climb those ladderlike stairs, nor bump your head every time you go down the cellar to tend that crazy furnace that does not heat the house no matter what you do to it! Nor have you ever washed, dishes three times a day at that back-breaking sink, nor have you done the distance from the kitchen to the front door thirty-three times a day, nor had to carry lamps around—no gas here nor electricity—nor houseclean those high-ceilinged rooms, nor that shed filled with all sorts of junk! Look at this big kitchen to scrub and that immense stove to polish!"

"Franklin seems to like it," smiled Mrs. Cooke, nodding toward a big puffed-out pussy purring her loudest before the warm range. "I must go now, so. Maybe this house does the you down, living here all alone as you do, but it's a pretty, cool place in the summer with the big lawn."

"Yes," answered Sophronia bitterly, "you've never moved that lawn. I'd enjoy a city park better."

A few days later Sophronia had a surprise. Ed Wallis, her old sweetheart, called. He had not been to see her for nearly two years and when Sophronia saw his round, genial face in the doorway something warmed her heart and made her feel young with happiness.

"Come in, Ed," she said almost tenderly.

"Thank you, so; I won't keep you but a few minutes," he answered in a brisk, matter-of-fact voice. "I've come on business, just business," he emphasized.

The warm, happy feeling vanished and she felt tired and chilly. It took quite an effort to ask politely, "What is it?"

"I happened to hear that you would like to sell your house, and you know I always rather liked the place, and as I am looking for a home" (here Ed flushed and pretended to stroke Franklin's sleek back), "why, er—I thought I'd drop in and ask you what you would want for the place."

Sophronia considered for a moment and then named the sum.

"That suits me. So suppose you come over to Mr. Hall's tomorrow and we'll fix up the deed and settle it. There's just one thing (rising); could you vacate in two weeks?"

She looked at him in surprise. How businesslike, almost, curt, he was, as though he were a stranger. "Yes," she answered, "I'll be out in two weeks."

After Ed left Sophronia ran around to Mrs. Cooke's and told her the news. "I wonder if he intends to rent that old-fashioned place?" she asked, innocently.

"I hate to tell you so, but Ed told my husband that he's going to get married very soon. I don't know who the girl is, unless it's that pretty school teacher that lives at his boarding house—he's been walking home from church with her real often."

For the next three days Sophronia took the early train to the city and returned at dusk very tired, footsore and disappointed. It surprised her that a suitable apartment was so very difficult to locate, that rents were beyond her means and the rooms so very small and often dark. She had told the real estate agent to hold a certain little apartment for her; she would let him know positively by the next day at noon.

It was somewhat on the outskirts of the city, two rooms and kitchenette, all to the rear, with a view of hundreds of pulley lines. It was the best she could get for the money and she was sure that on the morrow she would rent it. She would have to decide what pieces of furniture she would take with her and what she would dispose of.

One thing was positive, her four-poster bed never would go into that little bedroom, and she hated to sleep in another bed! Not one of the living-room chairs could she take, for they were all too clumsy; even her old favorite wing chair would have to be sold or stored.

And the old secretary—she could not do without it—she must have it but where on earth would she place it? Of course, theavenport, where she often curled up with Franklin for a nap, was quite out of question. Sophronia sighed as she looked at the bookcase filled with her old friends; they, too, were on the black list.

And the kitchen, that was the worst of all. She did not want to part with

a thing, and yet she knew that she could take only a very few utensils to that tiny kitchenette. There was her doughnut kettle; it never in all the world would go in the miniature closet in that city flat, and to Sophronia breakfast was not complete without homemade fried cakes. And the three iron spiders hanging in the shed—how could she cook without them? And her mother's soapstone griddle, the envy of all her friends, could she really be happy without it?

"Franklin," she picked up the furry ball, "can't you help us? I don't know it would be like this—so hard to part with all the dear old things! Franklin, don't you care a rap that I have to give up my little mahogany sewing table and the cat-legged table from Aunt Betsy and so many things? Oh, you hard-hearted pussycat, wait till you find out what cat life is in the city! No big garden and no shed and cellar for a little hunting trip for mice! And you keep right on purring, and don't care a bit! Oh, Franklin, if you only knew how it looks inside of me I think you'd help. I'm all torn apart, unhappy, uncertain, afraid!"

Three days later Sophronia sent for Ed Wallis. He was rather surprised when she opened the door to see everything in its usual order, nothing prepared for moving.

"Ed," began Sophronia, "I can't move, and it's on account of Franklin. I want to ask you to sell the house back to me!"

"Nothing doing," said Ed coolly, "I'm going to keep the house."

Sophronia turned pale. She had not expected this. "But I simply can't move—look here!" She marched ahead of him to the kitchen and there in a basket next to the stove was Franklin, plus four little newcomers! "Oh, you could drown them easily," suggested Ed blandly.

Sophronia would not answer such a cruel remark and turned her back on the speaker. But she found herself suddenly wheeled around by a pair of strong arms and a round, genial face close to hers.

"So, I won't sell you the house, but there's no need of your moving if you'll take me in."

"And your wife, would she care to board here?"

"You are going to be my wife," he answered masterfully, "and we are going to live right here."

Sophronia looked at him in astonishment and then let her head fall comfortably on his shoulder. "Ed, are you saying this on the spur of the moment, or—"

"Mrs. Cooke and I planned it, so, darling. We even reckoned on your going to the city. You see we had not counted on Franklin helping us so wonderfully!"

HAVE NOTHING ON ANCIENTS

Work of Modern Engineers in Many Cases Surpassed by the Achievements of Antiquity.

Moderns are in the habit of assuming that their accomplishments transcend in importance those of the ancients, but there are fields of activity in which, with all the appliances furnished by ingenious mechanics of our time, we have not succeeded in remotely approaching the achievements of peoples who flourished millenniums ago and who from all accounts worked with tools of the most primitive character, remarks the San Francisco Chronicle.

We have made our boasts about cutting through the Isthmus of Panama and prided ourselves on the construction of the Roosevelt dam in Arizona, but the British engineers operating in the region between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in central Asia, have made discoveries which indicate that the irrigation system constructed to utilize the waters of those great streams was a more daring conception and accomplished more for the good of man than any project conceived or carried out by modern man.

Find Lost Emerald Mine.

Rediscovery of one of the lost emerald mines in Colombia, South America, where flawless gems of a rich and vivid green, valued as high as \$1,000 a carat, have been found in almost unlimited numbers, became known at New York the other day.

The mine is about 100 miles northeast from Bogota, capital of Colombia, in one of the wildest mountain-ranges in South America. It was worked long ago by the Indians and some of the adventures from Spain, who died without revealing the secret.

The rediscovered mine is known as the Chivor, and has lain for more than a century in the mountains near Bogota, while scores have searched for its location.

English Ice Cream Cones.

Candy is very scarce in England. There is almost none at all for the little children in the poorer quarters of the city, and that which can be bought is very expensive. A surprise in the way of ice cream cones seemed too pathetic. They were made in the accepted fashion, but the cone itself was not more than two and one-half inches high. It held just a dash of queer-looking frozen yellow "stuff" supposed to be ice cream. But you should have seen the boy on the faces of two little children as they gazed at it.

The frequent rains recently have made us appreciate what an old lady from Arkansas said about us once after a visit up here. When she made up her mind to go home she remarked: "Well, fer goodness sake, it's this here-away: In Missouri when it starts to rain it never quits, and when it clouds up the sun never shines, and when it does get clear you never see a cloud again, and when it gets hot it never turns cool, and when it once gets cold it never warms up no more."—Clinton (Mo.) Democrat.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

HOW WEATHER BUREAU GOT INFORMATION

OF HIS VALUE IN AVIATION.

—The weather bureau of the United States department of agriculture gathered a great deal of valuable information for army and navy aviation during the war and for mail service aviation since that time by means of a kite to which was attached a self-recording instrument, the meteorograph. Some of the difficulties experienced are shown by an incident that occurred March 10 at Leesburg, Ga. In order to attain the height desired, a number of kites had been sent up tandem. They consisted of strong wooden frames about 7 by 7 by 3 feet. Each kite was covered with about 12 yards of fine candle and was attached to the piano wire. They were let out and hauled in by a reel operated by electric motor. Due to a defective splice, four of the kites with about 3 miles of wire broke away and flew about 18 miles before the wire became entangled in a tree. A farmer telephoned the news to the aerological station, but before the party sent out to recover the kites could reach them some negroes had wrecked the first one and stolen the cloth, which was later found in three places in various cabins. The other three kites, when the first one was separated from them, escaped and flew about three miles farther. During the flight, however, the wire became entangled with a boy and a mule playing in a field. The boy grasped the wire and cut and burned his hands. The mule became so entangled in the wire that the help of three men was required to release him. The three kites were finally caught in another tree which was cut down by another party of negroes, and, in falling, wrecked the second kite, which was dismantled by the negroes. The two remaining kites again escaped, flew about 3 miles farther and landed in one of the tallest pine trees in the region. The third kite had a meteorograph attached which was recovered undamaged. A heavy rain came on, however, and the two remaining kites were broken up and finally abandoned.

LOOKED LIKE A CEMETERY

How the Town of Tombstone, Arizona, Acquired Its Somewhat Grewsome Cognomen.

A prospector's curious sense of humor was responsible for the naming of Tombstone, Ariz. According to James F. Duncann, who went there in 1879 the town was founded in that year by Ed Schieffelin, a mining prospector. Schieffelin called his mine near the site of the present courthouse "Tombstone mine." Duncann said, because the region was full of dead rocks that resembled tombstones.

Tradition has it, however, that Schieffelin's friends frequently called him for his faith in the locality, and told him that he would find his tombstone here. After the prospector had made his fortune here, in good natured irony he is said to have named the town after the fate that had been predicted for him.

Schieffelin was found dead in a log cabin in the state of Washington May 12, 1897. According to his wishes, his body was taken back to his "tombstone" and buried near there. His pickaxe and other tools were buried with him. Above the grave his friends erected a simple monument, fashioned after the rude manner of a prospector's claim stake—merely a pile of unevenly-shaped rocks.

How Batteries Are Tested.

If you are away from home and have to deal with a storage battery of which the polarity markings are obliterated, here is a simple test that will instantly reveal to you which is the positive and which the negative pole. It is given by Windsor Crowell in the Popular Science Monthly.

Get a fresh potato; cut a slice off one side, and slice the terminal wires into the cut section, about an inch apart. The potato in contact with one wire begins to turn green. This is the positive pole, therefore the other is the negative.

Suppose you have no potato handy to make the test, proceed as follows: Pour a little of the electrolytic solution from the battery into a glass, place both wires in it, well apart, and watch the bubbles rise from them. Many more will rise from the negative side than from the positive.

Why Workers Demand Music.

It is fairly well-known that in certain parts of the world natives refuse to work at roadbuilding and kindred pursuits unless they have the accompaniment of music. The part played by music in sailors' tasks is common knowledge. Less known by far is the role of music in carpet-weaving, and its delicate adjustment to the various colors involved. In British India the carpets are woven to a particular tune. The custom harks back to time immemorial. The leader of the group chants the song in a monotonous, quasi-liturgical style, and the song varies according to the color of the carpet, being repeated by all the weavers in a chorus. If the general color of the carpet is pale, the chant is monotonous; if it is a bright hue, the chorus becomes animated.

In Other Words, Concentrate.

The great secret of both health and successful industry is the absolute yielding up of one's consciousness to the business and diversion of the hour—never permitting one to infringe in the least upon the other.—Sisson.

WHY

Phonograph Gives Us Such Faithful Reproduction

Few people know why it is possible to reproduce the vocal or instrumental art of a great artist with the faithfulness of the modern phonograph. In the first place, it should be remembered that sound waves gradually diminish in volume if released in a large space of air, just as the ripples caused by tossing a pebble into a still pool gradually become smaller.

The "record" consists of one long groove having indentations of varying sizes in it to represent the sound waves to be reproduced. These small indentations are either in the bottom or sides of the groove. At the beginning and end of the groove there are no indentations, as it is desirable to have a space for the stylus to run in until it can be removed from the record, if finishing playing, and when starting the record it is desirable to place the stylus in the groove before any of the indentations are reached.

As soon as the stylus or needle is placed in the groove of the revolving record, only a slight rising sound is produced until the sound indentations are reached. As soon as the stylus strikes these tiny obstructions vibrations are set up which are conducted to the center of the diaphragm of the reproducer.

Then just as the ripples of water roll away from the spot where the stone struck, the vibrations spread throughout the reproducing membrane, re-creating the original sounds, although in a reduced volume. The revolving of the record at even speed causes the vibrations to follow each other in their proper order.

The diaphragm must be of absolutely even gradations or "blasts" reproduction will result. As the sound waves are then increased, we might say "transformed," by passing through the graduated sections of the tone arm.

As the size of the tone arm increases the sound waves expand, thus bringing back much of the original volume. The next time your "talking machine" does not work well you can solve the trouble quicker if you use a little common sense and remember about the still pool and the ripples.—New York Post.

MUST PRESERVE THE SALMON

Why the Systematic Destruction of Fish in the Yukon River Should Be Prohibited.

In the outposts of the far North is an important churchman, Hudson Stuck, archdeacon of the Yukon, who, writing in the New York Times about the disappearance of big game, says that the concern should be not so much about big game but about a far greater danger which threatens all the inhabitants of the interior of Alaska, namely, the destruction of the Yukon salmon, main subsistence of the whole country. Indeed he says the whole economy of the Yukon country is built upon dried salmon. All the other resources of the country are more or less dependent upon this noble fish. The salmon is the harvest of the rivers, the only generally dependable recourse, although, like the harvest of the earth, it has its fat and lean years. To save the salmon the archdeacon says there is no recourse but the passage of a bill by congress forbidding commercial fishing in the Yukon and adjacent waters.

How Cheap Power Is Produced.

The tests of the Clarkson tidal turbine on the River Mersey are stated to have shown that electric power may be produced at less than a penny per kilowatt hour. The turbine is a row of buckets or paddles attached to endless chains and running over sprockets mounted on a floating framework, one row of buckets being propelled under water while an upper row travels backward in the air. The buckets are driven by the pressure of the tidal currents, giving power for driving the dynamos or other apparatus. Being reversible, the mechanism operates on an ebbing as well as a flowing tide, and the great difference in the hour of the tides in neighboring estuaries has made possible an ingenious method of keeping up the operation during even the half-tide period of no currents.

How Do You Wind Your Watch?

When you wind your watch up at night you do not feel that you have performed a very strenuous operation; neither have you. But multiply the operation by 20, 100, 200, and you begin to have visions of aching fingers and sore thumbs. This is exactly the way the watch repairer feels it.

To save both time and fingers, an ingenious watchmaker invented the winder. It is merely a metal clip to hold the watch and a clutch that engages the winding key. Insert the watch in the clip, hold it tightly, turn the handle a few times and the watch is wound.—Popular Science Monthly.

Why Mice Dread the Weasel.

All the weasels, and there are upward of 40 species of them, are distinctly carnivorous, says the American Forestry Magazine, and it is not known that they ever touch anything else, as berries or any herb or vegetable growth. All of the smaller weasels live principally upon mice, and these they are able to follow straight down into their holes. Through such places they squirrel in and out with as much ease as the mice themselves, the latter being thoroughly terrorized when it becomes known to them that there is a weasel in the neighborhood.

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SUCCESS IN MARRIED LIFE

To insure it, Says Court Official, Each Should Be a Partner, as in Business Enterprise.

A wide experience with husbands and wives has enabled Mrs. Julia L. McQuire of the Chicago court of domestic relations to formulate these principles which she gives in *People's Magazine*. "It can all be summed up in about the same way: textbooks on business tell one to aim up the proposition of going into business partnership:

"1. Know your partner. Study him—or her—under trying circumstances as well as when things are going well.

"2. Be sure that you and your partner agree in your purposes and ambitions. Compare notes with each other and find out whether you have the same tastes and hopes for the future. Find out your prospective partner's idea of what to do in prosperity or adversity.

"3. Settle upon your working program for the future. Decide how you will apportion your working funds; face frankly the possibilities for trouble, and arrange in advance to meet them. Determine in advance the direction in which you will expend your establishment when you have savings to disburse.

"4. Institute an adequate system of cost accounting to see to it that your funds go for the purposes you have agreed upon. Get into the habit of being frank with each other, of clearing up misunderstandings instead of letting them rankle.

"5. Go to it—and stick to it—along these lines.

"6. Unless one of you has hidden faults, you will not fail.

"That is what I have learned from my contact with forty-four thousand unhappy marriages, which I have been able to sum up, scrutinize and analyze. The soundest advice to both men and women that I could give is: 'Play fair and use common sense with husband or wife.'

LONG A FAMOUS PLAYHOUSE

Walnut Street Theater, in Philadelphia, to Be Torn Down, Dates From the Year 1809.

The oldest playhouse in America, which is to be replaced in part at least by a modern structure, is the Walnut street theater in Philadelphia, opened in 1809. It has never missed a season in these 111 years.

Edwin Forrest made his first regular appearance here at the age of fourteen, getting his first start through the influential backing of Col. John Swift, at one time mayor of Philadelphia. The play in which Forrest appeared was "Douglas," and in the cast were Whittier, Mrs. Williams, Joe Jefferson's grandmother, and Warren and Wood, managers of the theater and of the stock company. Warren and Wood considered themselves very unfortunate in the cast of novices they had to deal with, and were greatly surprised when Forrest acquitted himself so well that the public expressed a desire for the play's repetition.

The English tragedian, Edmund Kean, appeared at the Walnut in 1821. During the 10 nights of his engagement the receipts ran as high as \$1,475, only once falling below \$850. In those days this was considered a prodigious sum in theatrical circles.

Beaver Money.

John Jacob Astor introduced the beaver skin as a medium of exchange, and it was not until beaver hats were replaced by the modern felt hat made from rabbit fur that beaver money went out of fashion.

For about 100 years the beaver skin had its fixed value by which the cost of any other article was determined. It is said that the process of making hats from rabbit pelts actually saved beaver from extinction in North America.

Most of the beaver was trapped by Indians, and ambitious white men exerted their wits in separating the red man from his treasures.

If an Indian thought he needed furs to keep warm, he was given a drink of something that made him feel that he wouldn't need an overcoat, after all.—Detroit News.

Make a Beginning.

Many people prosper on ideas that come from without. In a measure these are common property. The really great features that make outstanding men are those born within a man and therefore peculiarly his property. When appreciated and acted upon they give him the inside chance that others will covet when they see him beginning to climb. So instead of sitting around mooping "up to you" to start something, let your thinker sink deep down into anatomy and mine the unused possibilities that are rustling out for you. And rest assured unexpected possibilities will open up just as soon as you start something.—Exchange.

SUMMER GOWNS SOFT AND DAINTY

Designs Very Simple, Handwork Trimmings Furnishing Their Principal Charm.

SHORT SLEEVES TO PREVAIL

Present Fashion, So Comfortable for Warm Weather, May Be Parry by Fall—Dots, Plaids and Checks.

Lingerie frocks will be more popular this summer than ever before, according to a prominent fashion correspondent. "The designs are very simple, fine handwork trimmings furnishing their principal charm. Many of them are of the chemise type with trimmings of drawn threads and hemstitching. When they are made with a waistline it is placed low on the hips.

The short sleeve is so comfortable for warm weather that it will prevail for the summer, but fashion leaders believe that its life is almost spent and that we may expect long sleeves in the autumn. Such sleeves are as long as the present time are usually of the flowing type.

In materials, voiles, batistes, cotton crepes, dotted swisses, ginghams and organdies are used, as well as handkerchief and heavy linens. The last named are not quite as popular as the thinner materials, because the present mode is for soft and dainty effects and the heavy linens are not adaptable to these. Handkerchief linen is now so sheer and fine that it is almost like voile. The thin in both the voiles and the linens are very delicate.

A Soft, Blue Linen.

One shade of blue in which the sheer handkerchief linen may be obtained is perfectly lovely. It is a soft blue tinged with red. The frock made of this blue linen is a good example of trimming evolved from the fabric itself. The knife-plaited skirt is very short and has jabot ruffles laid in fine plaits with an inch-wide hem hemstitched in white thread. Frills on the waist are trimmed in the same way and hemstitching finishes the short sleeves. A soft linen sash is knotted about the waist. This model is equally effective when developed in delicate pink linen.

A fluffy frock for a young girl is yellow handkerchief linen and has a straight, short skirt with tiers of flounces at the sides only. These are plaited with white and extend from the waistband to the hem almost like ruffled side panels. The waist is cut with short kimono sleeves and a V-shaped neck. A surprise collar of white linen bound with the yellow material crosses in the front, the ends slipping under a narrow sash which ties in a bow at the back.

Chemise Effects. Many imported dresses are of fine voiles. These, too, are in chemise form. Frenchwomen like their lingerie frocks made in chemise effect. In America, while most women prefer a waistline in dresses of cotton fabric, lingerie dresses of this type have been adopted to a considerable extent.

Cotton crepe has never until recently been given serious consideration for dresses. Heretofore we thought it rather ordinary. Now it is made into such lovely models that we have



Frock of swiss dotted in green. The organdie collar, cuffs and sash are edged with old-fashioned rickrack braid.

changed our opinion about it. This is an interesting example of how the simplest of fabrics gain distinction when made in smart designs.

An attractive dress of white cotton crepe with a printed design in bright red and green is in chemise form with kimono sleeves. It is made over a foundation of thin white silk, the bottom of which is banded with an inch-wide strip of green crepe, making a shadow stripe of green through the white. The neck and sleeves are finished in the same manner.

Chinese yellow crepe with a design in blue is used for another chemise frock. The belt is made from braided strands of blue cotton cord. Both of these models, although very simple, are extremely effective.

In voile, organdie and batiste dresses drawnwork and little ruffles are the important trimming features, the ruf-

les very often running horizontally. Not is used for both insertion and ruffles. When lace is chosen it is usually a Valenciennes, outlining a white collar and cuffs that are very simple.

A straight-line dress of pale yellow voile has deep tucks encircling the skirt. Threads are drawn in the tucks to give the effect of a looped fringe. The upper portion of the dress is perfectly plain except for a large ribbon collar of the voile similarly fringed. The sleeves are very short, ending several inches above the elbow, and are edged with a double fringe of the voile. An inch-wide navy blue velvet ribbon girdles the frock. This model is quite as lovely developed in pale lavender voile and girdled with navy-blue velvet.

Plaids and Checks. This summer's gingham frocks are charming in the colors and patterns of the materials as well as in the designs. Both large and small plaids and checks are used. Long waists and apron skirts constitute the features.

One is of navy blue and white plaid gingham barred with green. A straight skirt is gathered in the long chemise-



Hemstitching trims the jabot frills on both the waist and plaited skirt of a frock of blue-gray handkerchief linen.

like waist. Both the back and front apron panels are gathered to a wide sash. This sash is not attached firmly to the dress, but merely caught by a few threads at either side in both back and front. To produce an even longer waisted effect it ties low on the hips.

Dotted swiss—always a favorite—is used more than ever this year. The colors in these are exquisite. First comes the practical navy blue, finely dotted with white. So much in demand are frocks developed from this that the ready-made models are sold almost as soon as they arrive in the shops.

Next in favor come gray with white dots, white dotted in red and pale lemon color with white flecks. Then there are various shades of blues spotted with red, which are strikingly beautiful, but not as practical as the others.

Swiss muslin frocks are made with short-sleeved waists and tucked full skirts which are gathered at the waistline and finished with either self material or white. The neck may be finished with a little round collar, not unlike those seen on a child's romper, or cut low in the front and finished with a flange of organdie. For the very slender woman there are deep shawl collars. It is very smart to have a hat of the same material as one's dress. Such hats have rather large drooping brims and draped crowns encircled with narrow grosgrain ribbon.

Organdie Peeps Out.

While making underslips of cotton materials for silk dresses is not new, this summer it is used by the best designers to a greater extent than ever. The most delightful lingerie dresses have organdie underslips which show at the sides, where the dresses are often slit, at the hem, and peep out as gimpes and undersleeves. They are the freshest and most crisp-looking dresses that can be imagined.

A black taffeta frock created by a distinguished American designer is made over a slip of very pale pink organdie. The skirt is cut shorter at either side to reveal the organdie slip. The absence of the taffeta at the sides gives the effect of a panel in both back and front. The organdie slip is again visible in the form of little undersleeves, ending just above the elbow, and a gimpé, both of which are trimmed with a double ruffling of the organdie. The waist is plain, featuring a low waistline girdled by a taffeta sash tying in a big bow at the back.

Dressmakers have for so long a time cherished lingerie effects in necks and sleeves that it is all the more remarkable to see these full lingerie foundations for serge as well as silk dresses. A great deal of white organdie is used in combination with the blue serge.

How They Work It.

Jad Tunkins says a few people seem able to have a pretty easy time in life simply by getting the reputation of being hard to please.

Upon Reflection—

It is better to have loved and lost than to pick out a go-cart with your wife.—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

Unexplored Arabia.

In Arabia there is a tract of unexplored territory nearly five times the size of Great Britain.

AIM AND VALUE OF FARM CLUBS

One of Important Features of Extension Work Conducted by Relation Service.

INSTRUCT GIRLS AND BOYS

Larger Yields Have Been Obtained, Better Pigs Have Been Raised, and Finer Cattle, Dairy and Beef Have Been Raised

(By E. T. McCREATH, Secretary of Agriculture)

Boys' and Girls' club work is one of the important features of the agricultural extension work conducted by the state relation service, United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges and local agencies for the purpose of improving agricultural conditions and practices throughout the country. These clubs are organized to improve farm and home practices by instructing the boys in correct agricultural methods and the girls in home-making; to assist them in demonstrating these methods for the improve-



A Pig Club Girl.

ment of the farm and home; to aid in the development of co-operation in the family and in the community; to create a more favorable attitude toward the business of farming and home-making by encouraging property ownership and the feeling of partnership; and to make rural life more attractive by providing organization which tends to diminish isolation and develop leadership.

Benefits Derived.

These objects are in process of attainment. Wherever club work has been pushed by our agents, larger yields have been obtained, better pigs have been raised and finer cattle, both dairy and beef, have been grown. The motto of the clubs is "To Make the Best Better." Registered animals are now common where only a few years ago they were unknown, and there is a systematic effort to cull out scrub live stock and poultry. Large yields of crops have been made by club members on lands which were considered worthless, and little girls are vying with the best packers in canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, and are becoming a potent factor in helping to make the farm home more attractive and enjoyable.

The average yield per acre made by club members in the growing of field crops is two to three times as large as the average yields made in the states in which the members are located. Many people, seeing a boy or girl here and there engaged in club work, do not realize the value of the products produced by these young folk in the aggregate. In 1918, while under the stress of war and responding to an appeal made to club members in the furrows "over here" to help feed the boys in the trenches "over there," the records in the office show that these young people produced food and feed to the value of more than \$20,000,000.

Helps Boys and Girls.

The money value of the products of club members is only a small part of the value of club work. Many boys and girls have had their vision of life enlarged by club membership. Many have taken and are taking college training. The agricultural colleges of the country especially have profited in enrollment from the clubs. Many boys and girls have made their own money to defray their college expenses in club activities. Many after graduation have returned to the farms or have engaged in extension work as county agents. Rural life has been greatly enriched in recent years by the trained leadership obtained from agricultural clubs. The results obtained in this work justify many times the expenditures made in securing them and appeal strongly for a larger development of this useful work.

NEED WINDBREAK IN SUMMER

Protection Given to Garden and Fruit Plantation From Hot Southwest Winds.

A farm needs a windbreak in summer as much as in winter. Did you ever notice the difference in the garden and fruit plantation on two farms, one sheltered from the hot southwest wind and the other exposed to it? The windbreak pays in dollars and cents.

Why "Leap Year."

The name "leap year" is supposed to have grown out of King Henry's proclamation making February 28 and 29 legally one day, Father Time being conceived of as leaping the gap from the 28th day of February to the first of March.

INFERIOR SALT WILL RUIN COUNTRY HIDES

Hair Is So Set That It Cannot Be Removed Properly.

Incident Illustrates Importance of Attention to Details in Handling and Curing—Alum Is Especially Objectionable.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hides should be killed only with clean, pure salt free from alum, according to a recent statement of the bureau of chemistry. This bureau is making a study of the best methods for skinning farm animals and curing hides in order to produce a high-grade leather. Salt containing alum partly ruins the hide and sets the hair so that it cannot be removed. Hides which cannot be unhaird properly bring a loss to the tanner and prejudice him in future purchases against hides from the same source.

Tanners recently submitted to the bureau of chemistry green salted hides which could not be unhaird after liming in the usual way, in order to find out the cause. An examination showed that on the basis of the dry hide un-haird spots contained 0.8 per cent of alumina and the portions where the hair was not loosened contained 1.25 per cent of alumina. The portions of the hide which contained 0.8 per cent alumina un-haird with difficulty, while the portions containing 1.25 per cent could not be unhaird even on the beam. An inferior salt containing alum had been used in salting the hides and had set the hair.

This incident illustrates the importance of attention to details in the handling and curing of hides and skins. Farmers, country butchers and dealers are advised by the department to use only clean, pure salt in salting hides. The presence of alum in salt is especially objectionable and as little as five per cent in the salt can be detected usually by its bitter taste.

Farmers' bulletin No. 1055, which gives detailed directions for skinning, curing and marketing country hides and skins, may be obtained upon application to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

VEGETABLES ARE IMPORTANT

Most Intensively Worked Field on Farm Is Garden—Irish Potatoes Are Leaders.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The most intensively worked field on the farm is the garden.

For convenience it is usually located close to the dwelling. Many farmers have, in addition, truck patches in



Garden Should Be Located Conveniently to Dwelling.

fields where inter-tilled crops, such as corn, are grown. These patches are conveniently plowed, prepared, and cultivated at the same time the ground is worked for the regular crop. In the truck patch potatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, tomatoes, squash and cucumbers are usually raised.

Vegetables constitute only about 11 per cent (in value) of all food consumed by farmers, and about 80 per cent of the vegetables are furnished by the farm. In general, Irish potatoes are easily the most important vegetable raised, constituting nearly one-half of the value of vegetables consumed. In the South, however, about twice as many sweet potatoes as Irish potatoes are used.

SILLO WILL PRESERVE CROPS

Alfalfa, Cane, Kaffir, Corn and Other Forage, May Be Saved by Storing in Huge Pit.

Rainy weather at the time clover or alfalfa should be cut will often make it impossible to cure the forage and produce hay of much value. Prolonged rain in the fall will prevent the curing of such forage as cane, kaffir, corn, millet, and a late cutting of alfalfa. A silo will save all this feed and preserve it in excellent shape.

Trail Pointer.

You can't make your face. Perhaps, if you could, you would make it different; perhaps not. But you can make your voice. You can make it gentle or harsh, you can make it pleasant or quarrelsome, you can make it common or refined, you can make it appealing or repelling. Many a job has been refused because of an unpleasant voice, many a friendship rebuffed because of tones that grate harshly on the ear. A "common" voice slams tight shut the door of many social and business opportunities.—Indianapolis Star.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SITES OF HISTORIC INTEREST

Many Places Around Dutch City of Doorn Should Be of Interest to the Kaiser.

Doorn, the little Dutch town, now the home of the former emperor of Germany, is surrounded by sites that may give the former Kaiser cause for reflection, says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society. At Rhoden he fought his last historical campaign in misery. Friedrich of Prussia, the called king of Bohemia, took refuge there. Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of Rhoden is its tower, which bears the name of Kruis, after the daughter of the ruler of the Orkney Isles, who accompanied Ursula and her 11,000 vassals on a pilgrimage to Doorn. Upon their return, according to the legend, now known to have been based on a misunderstanding of a Latin text, the maidens were coming ashore to Cologne when Rhoden killed them all except Kruis. Later she leaped to her death from a castle parapet.

From the Moravian settlement of Zelst the former Kaiser might learn of humility, virtue and genuine piety. Considerable property is held in common by the people. There widows, married women and girls are classified by their attire. At Mantsbergen the pyramid of Ansteritz was erected by Marmont's soldiers to commemorate the crowning of Napoleon. At Utrecht the treaty was signed which opened the way for Britain's present great commercial power, as it gave her Gibraltar and several colonies.

PURPLE DYE FROM SHELLFISH

Possibility That New Industry May Be Developed, Since the Supply Is Inexhaustible.

On the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, especially in the region about Cocles bay, there abounds a kind of shellfish called the "mucosel," from which a fine purple color is obtained. So far no way has been found for preserving this dye, and the industry has remained in the hands of the few old people who take the trouble to dye a few ounces of thread every summer. The process is very simple. On picking up the shell from the beach or detaching it from a boulder, the gatherer blows her breath into it, whereupon a few drops of a greenish liquor ooze out. This liquor is collected in a clamshell and after a sufficient quantity has been collected the thread is passed through it, soon after assuming, on exposure to the sunlight, a beautiful purple color, which is absolutely fast after it has turned purple. It is thought possible that the dye turns fast only on exposure to the air and that the liquor could be preserved by keeping the air from it. There is little doubt that this industry of dyeing thread could be extended to greater proportions if an extensive demand at good prices could be found for the dyestuff.

General Wood's First Battle.

When General Wood, the last of the great Apache chieftains, began murdering American women and most hideously torturing American children by New Mexico and Arizona, Leonard Wood, then an army surgeon, exchanging his surgeon's scalpel for a rifle, became one of a famous little company which chased the monster over the sandy and burning plains of the Southwest and northern Mexico, and did not desist until the enemy surrendered. The reports of General Wood and Miles witness to the healthy-minded zeal which Wood manifested toward the barbarians who wreaked their savagery on American women and children; and the fact that Wood received that greatest of all military distinctions for his efficient bravery in this campaign—the medal of congress—is testimony of the same kind.—Burton J. Hendrick in the World's Work.

Trunk Lines in the Air.

Long distance air transportation will soon be a commonplace. The successful trip from London to Australia recently completed has encouraged Great Britain to lay out a number of great air routes, connecting England by great trunk lines with its possessions. The service will be maintained at first by airships and later doubtless by airplanes. The first of these trunk lines will connect London with Canada by way of Newfoundland. Another line will operate between London and Egypt and will be extended to South Africa. The air lines will be backed by large government subsidies.—Boys' Life.

Trained Nurses Popular.

That trained nurses are being employed in increasing numbers shows that employers generally are recognizing their services. Previous to 1910, only 66 industrial firms employed trained nurses. Today more than 871 industries have nursing services. The industrial nurse has proved to be a good investment. She is a teacher of hygiene, and health education means prevention of accidents, which in years gone by have cost industry many thousands of dollars.

Once Thought to Be Worthless.

The shark is found to furnish about 11.9 per cent of hide, 81.3 of edible food, and 44.7 of fertilizer material, and a ten pound liver yielded three quarts of oil. The oil, fairly free from fishy odor, is well adapted for tanning and paints. The dried fertilizer material equals about 20 per cent of the total weight of the shark, and contains 18.3 per cent of nitrogen. The stomach may be utilized for leather.

Nation of Snuff Takers.

The greatest snuff-taking country in the world is France, though it shows a decline in the habit.

United States Trees.

More than five hundred varieties of trees grow in the United States.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankee Land

A swim of about a mile took a horse owned by the Metropolitan Ice Company to safety after the animal had fallen into the basin at T wharf, Boston.

Though sustaining a broken back and other injuries when he fell 40 feet from a ladder, Matthew Souther, of Boston, a painter, will live, the doctors say.

With the exception of a few departments, the Marland mill plant of the M. T. Stevens & Sons Company, Andover, Mass., will operate only three days a week for the present.

All Boston matrimonial records were broken when 100 couples applied at City Hall for marriage licenses. It was the largest number ever to file intentions in a single day.

The strike for \$2 a day started March 1 by the granite cutters of Quincy, Mass., has been settled by the Granite Manufacturers' Association accepting the demands of the cutters.

Diving from a raft, Ernest Grande, 11, son of Mary Grande, North Adams, Mass., became stuck face down in the mud on the bottom of the frog pond southwest of the city and was drowned.

Quantities of Turkish tobacco and Egyptian manufactured goods arrived in Boston from Smyrna and Alexandria in the British steamship Barotze, whose cargo is valued at approximately \$2,000,000.

Andrew N. Enells, aged 39, shot his wife, Margaret, in a New Britain, Conn. hotel and then sent a bullet into his own head, dying instantly. Mrs. Enells, who was 21, died a half hour later in a hospital.

The base wall of the bridge across the Charles River at Pleasant St., South Natick, Mass., gave way under the weight of the town steam roller, and the machine, weighing 10 tons fell 20 feet into the water.

George Stewart, Clinton, Mass., has sailed for Ireland, where at Belfast he is to attend the annual convention of the Orangeman order, to represent the United States organization, of which he is National president.

A gift of \$400,000 towards the \$3,000,000 endowment fund which Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., is raising has been received from the General Education Board of New York, President W. A. Shafer, announced.

Lt. James Bathe arrested Robert Story, 16, of Springfield, Mass., on a charge of stealing 12 automobiles, which the boy admitted, the police state, he taking and driving until the fuel was exhausted. The cars were then abandoned.

The estate of Henry Clay Fricke, millionaire steel magnate, whose summer residence was at Beverly Farms, was valued at \$1,019,059 in the inventory filed with Judge Dow in the Salem Probate Court.

Clayton M. Root, custodian of the Westfield, Mass., Town Hall, has a hen which has established a world's record. In other words, this fowl produced 15 chickens, when all the eggs that Mr. Root placed under her was the regular setting of 13.

Eddie Moy Orne of Boston, a Chinese, 22 years old, was fined \$1000 and sentenced to 30 days in jail in the United States District Court, Bangor, Me. He pleaded guilty to the charges of aiding in the illegal entry of eight Chinese into the United States.

It will be "Dr." as well as judge for all of the eight justices of the Maine supreme court from now on. The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on them all at the class day and commencement exercises at the University of Maine.

The maternity benefits bill, which has been one of the most widely discussed matters in this year's Massachusetts Legislature, was defeated in the House although it was well known to the members that Gov. Coolidge was anxious that some legislation of the sort should be accomplished.

After three days of successful pulling and hauling, first with one steam street roller and finally with two, the immense tree of Revolutionary ancestry, that stood in front of the old General Lee house on Sycamore street, Somerville, Mass., was dragged from the ground, sawed up and carted away. The tree is said to be at least 340 years old and the base was about 14 feet in circumference.

The Food and Drug Division of the Mass. State Department of Public Health, reports that during the month of May there were examined 901 samples of milk, of which two showed evidence of removal of cream and 37 showed evidence of the addition of water. Director Lythgoe says this is an unusually high percentage of watered milk for this time of the year. Fifty-five samples of food were examined of which nine were adulterated.

Judge William J. Day, Mass. state deputy of the Knights of Columbus, received a telegram from William J. McKinley, supreme secretary, urging that all Massachusetts members who contemplate joining the K. C. pilgrimage to Europe in August file their applications at once. The pilgrimage is limited to 300 and leaves New York August 7.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE

While Congress would have done much better if it had decided to remain in session all summer to complete needed work, it has done a lot of good things for which it should have credit.

What has been done has for the most part been well done. It is not like the half-baked legislation of some recent Congresses, that passed a lot of laws not based on sound economics.

The railroad reorganization bill was an epoch-making measure, and it was in accordance with the convictions of the great majority of the country. The present troubles on the railroads are due to strikes, and to the repressive policy of the government, which had caused great deterioration of railroad equipment at the time the government took charge of transportation. Equipment deteriorated still further during government control.

The budget bill passed by Congress was another great measure that would have vastly improved the unsystematic methods of the government. It was vetoed by the President on a minor matter of form.

The development of water powers has been held up for 12 years while Congresses wrangled over different propositions. Finally this Congress passed a bill that would have permitted this development to proceed on sound conditions. The president killed it, by failure to sign it before the adjournment of Congress. The oil land leasing bill, the merchant marine bill, the anti-sedition act, the alien deportation act, the army reorganization bill, were other great measures enacted.

Considering how terribly Congress was hampered by the president's obstructive attitude on the peace treaty, so that the Senate had to spend about half its time on this one matter, the results achieved are excellent for one session's work.

BIG CITIES

Judging by the interest manifested in the census figures, the cities that are too big already seem just as anxious to grow as any others.

It is perfectly natural for a town or small city to wish to grow. As it advances, it can supply its people with more of the advantages of living and do business on a higher scale of prosperity. But when it reaches a certain point of size, every gain it makes is offset by losses. The city of 300,000 people has very few more of the advantages and facilities of living when it reaches the 500,000 mark. If it gains anything, its population so spreads out that it is farther removed from the beauties of country life. It takes more time to get around. The population is apt to change in an undesirable way, and elements of political corruption often come in to the injury of public services and civic spirit.

Yet some persons always think that a certain credit attaches to residence in a big city. It used to be customary among many people who lived in small towns within an hour or two of some big city, to register at hotels as from New York or Chicago or whatever city it was. They were ashamed to have it known that they came from a small suburban town.

This point of view has largely passed away. People judge towns more by quality and less by quantity. If you hail from a good place like Newport people do not stop to ask how big it is, but they want to know what interesting things it has done. Metropolitan conditions iron out humanity into a flat and uninteresting identity. Conditions in a place of normal size give people's individualities and enterprise more chance to develop.

REMEDIES FOR THE PAPER SITUATION

The U. S. Senate committee that has been investigating the news print shortage, has made several suggestions. Among them is a measure to penalize profiteering in paper, and one for experiments in substitutes for wood pulp.

Equally practical was the suggestion that an excise tax of ten cents be placed on Sunday papers issuing editions of more than 80 pages. There is no reason under the sun why the press of the whole country should be held up, so that whole forests of pulp wood can be sacrificed each week for the big metropolitan papers' swollen editions. If these papers don't like the restriction, then let them double their advertising rates, so as to hold advertising down to a level where it won't waste the paper supply so prodigally.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK

President—Edward A. Brown.
Vice Presidents—Edward S. Peckham, Frederick B. Coggeshall, Nathaniel G. Stanton.
Treasurer—George H. Proud.
Assistant Treasurer—Earl W. Bates.
Trustees—Edward A. Brown, Nathaniel G. Stanton, Edward S. Peckham, James R. Chase, Frederick B. Coggeshall, William H. Harvey, Michael H. Sullivan, William H. Lapeley, John T. Haire.

Mr. Donald E. Spears has returned from the West, where he attended the sessions of the Supreme Council of the Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm. Mr. Spears is the March of Kolah Grotto of the order, which was instituted in this city a few weeks ago.

**You Can't Vote
Next November
Unless
You
Register
Before June 30
REGISTER NOW
R. I. ASSOCIATES
M. P. ROWEN—ASSISTANT SECY.**

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, R. I., April 11th, A. D. 1920.
BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 8086 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the first day of March, A. D. 1920, and returnable to the said Court June 1st, A. D. 1920, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1920, in favor of Charles H. Mally, of the City of Newport, State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against William C. Anthony, defendant, I have this day, at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock a. m., levied the said Execution on all the real estate and interest which the said defendant, William C. Anthony, alias, had on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1919, at 53 minutes past 12 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ) in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: "Northerly by land now or formerly of Margaret L. Van Allen, Easterly by lands now or formerly of Margaret L. Van Allen and lands now or formerly of Mary M. Baldwin; Southwesterly by lands now or formerly of James M. Sanford, and Westerly by Coggeshall Avenue, to all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described."

AND
Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1920, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., for the satisfaction of said judgment, debt, interest on the same, costs of sale, my own fees and all contingent expenses. If sufficient.

6-12-19
FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport, May 25th, 1920.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of JAMES B. SANFORD, of full age, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

Persons having claims against said ward are notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

6-29
EVELYN C. SANFORD.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport, June 5th, 1920.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of WILLIAM MACSPARRAN, of full age, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

Persons having claims against said ward are notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

6-5
WILHELMINA MACSPARRAN.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., June 16, 1920.
Estate of Jeremiah R. Latham.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Jeremiah R. Latham, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented to the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, and is due to be received and referred to the fifth day of July, 1920, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

6-19-20
EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

June 11th, 1920.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of SARAH E. BALL, late of the Town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

I have appointed John H. Nolan of Newport, R. I., whose address is 224 Thames Street, my agent in the State of Rhode Island.

6-19
GURINE WOODS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court
Newport, R. I., June 19, 1920.

WHEREAS EVA GLICKMAN, of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said EVA GLICKMAN and WILLIAM GLICKMAN, now in parts to the said EVA GLICKMAN unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered; Notice is therefore hereby given to the said WILLIAM GLICKMAN, and to all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

I have this day appointed Albert L. Chase of Middletown, R. I., whose address is R. F. D. No. 2, Newport, R. I., my agent in the State of Rhode Island.

6-19-20
ANNA L. LOTHROP, Clerk.

THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

REPORT OF CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAY 4, 1920

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts	\$581,314.57	
Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold)	2,510.00	540,774.57
Overdrafts, unsecured, \$121.05		421.93
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	100,000.00	
U. S. Bonds pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	100,000.00	
U. S. Bonds owned and unpledged	2,806.96	
Total U. S. Government securities		202,886.96
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits	55,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned and unpledged	112,765.00	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		167,765.00
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		300.00
Federal Reserve Bank stock		4,950.00
Value of banking house	22,615.00	
Equity in banking house		22,615.00
Furniture and fixtures		1.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		68,624.46
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		69,915.44
Exchanges for clearing house		10,343.65
Checks on other banks		6,299.77
Total	85,558.87	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		5,000.00
Interest earned but not collected		2,551.00
Other assets, if any		94.01
TOTAL		\$1,120,365.02
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00	
Surplus fund	65,000.00	
Undivided Profits		
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	45,030.26	30,605.20
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance, not earned	14,625.06	1,626.83
Circulating notes outstanding		97,900.00
Amount due to Federal Reserve Bank, including deferred credits		10,553.01
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies		55,210.31
Certified checks outstanding		3,098.19
Total	69,961.51	
Individual deposits subject to check		605,920.79
Certificates of deposit		50,007.69
Dividends unpaid		43.00
Total of demand deposits	655,971.48	
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank		100,000.00
TOTAL		\$1,120,365.02
Liabilities for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank		2,510.00
Total contingent liabilities		2,510.00

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, COUNTY OF NEWPORT, ss:

I, GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
12th day of May, 1920.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public

CORRECT—Attest:

W. H. LANGLEY
EDW. S. PECKHAM
EDWARD A. BROWN
Directors.

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed given by Allen W. Littlefield to Addison W. Mitchell of New Shoreham, Rhode Island, dated the 15th day of October, 1906, and recorded in Book No. 3, Page 337 of the Mortgage Records of New Shoreham, Rhode Island, there having been default and breach in the conditions contained in said mortgage and in the payment of the principal and interest thereon as described at the time and in the manner as the same became payable and breach having been made in the covenant of insurance contained in said mortgage and said default and breach having continued for the term of ten days, the undersigned will sell together, as a whole, on Tuesday, the 8th day of July, 1920, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the premises hereinafter described, the following real estate described in said mortgage. One certain tract or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon situated in the northerly part of the Town of New Shoreham and bounded as follows, to wit: "Northerly by an area formerly of John C. Sheffield, deceased, Easterly on land of the Block Island Improvement Co. and partly on land of John Lyles, Southerly on land of Lorenzo Littlefield, and Westerly on land of Lorenzo Littlefield, Irving P. Littlefield, Ira H. Littlefield and William H. Jones, or however otherwise the same may appear to be bounded and bounded as the walls and fences now stand, containing, by estimation, about twenty acres, be the same more or less, and was formerly the property of Samuel Littlefield, deceased."

And the undersigned, the assignee and present holder of said mortgage, hereby gives notice of his intention to sell said tract of land, and of any continuance or adjournment thereof.

6-12-19
LEON A. TABBUTT,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court
Newport, R. I., June 12th, 1920.

WHEREAS LOUISE H. STEWART of the Town of Middletown, in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said LOUISE H. STEWART and CLARENCE H. STEWART, now in parts to the said LOUISE H. STEWART unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered; Notice is therefore hereby given to the said CLARENCE H. STEWART of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be holden at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1920, then and there to respond to said petition.

6-12
SYDNEY D. HARVEY,
Clerk.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., May 15th, 1920.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Guardian of the person and estate of ALFRED D. MOTT, BERNICE G. MOTT and SAMUEL D. MOTT, minors, all of said New Shoreham, and has given bond according to law.

Persons having claims against said ward are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

I have this day appointed Albert L. Chase of Middletown, R. I., whose address is R. F. D. No. 2, Newport, R. I., my agent in the State of Rhode Island.

6-15
CLOISSE A. MOTT,
Guardian.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Estate of Howard R. Lothrop

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the Last Will and Testament in Rhode Island of HOWARD R. LOTHROP, late of the City of Taunton, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the County of Bristol, in Massachusetts, and copy thereof filed and recorded in the Probate Office of the Town of Middletown, R. I., hereby gives notice that she has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of the Probate Court of the Town of Middletown, R. I., within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

I have this day appointed Albert L. Chase of Middletown, R. I., whose address is R. F. D. No. 2, Newport, R. I., my agent in the State of Rhode Island.

6-15-20
ANNA L. LOTHROP, Clerk.

To NEW YORK

FALL RIVER LINE

Leave Long Wharf, daily
Eastern Standard Time 8:45 p. m.
Daylight Saving Time 9:45 p. m.
Ticket Office on the Wharf
The New England Steamship Co.

SEND NO MONEY

ON THIS "WONDER SHOE"
"No Seams to Hurt or Rip"

IT RESTS THE NERVES

These Features

Make This Shoe

The Best Value

On the Market.

1—Has nerve resting shock absorber. No shocks to body or strain on feet.

2—Has strong, overweight sole, which gives the longest wear.

3—Has pliable, real foot comfort bottom.

4—Built on up-to-date, especially designed, natural foot lasts, which means perfect fit and utmost ease.

5—Reduce wear on the heels of the soles.

6—Perfectly smooth on inside. No seams or nails to pinch or hurt.

7—Has waterproof insoles, which keep the feet dry.

8—The lowest priced comfortably built shoe for workmen or business men.

Just pay the letter carrier, and if you are not satisfied send it back and we will gladly refund your money. Buy a reliable shoe from a reliable firm. Reference—Broadstreet or R. G. Din's.

USE THIS BLANK
Clip This Blank—Fill Out and Mail

NEWPORT SHOE MARKET, 3 MARY STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Gentlemen—Send us _____ Pairs No. G H New Dawn Shoe

Size wanted _____

Name _____

Address _____

City and State _____

For One Lone Blossom.

If you are in need of decorations and find but one lone, short-stemmed rose on your bush, do not despair. Pick the flower with as long a stem as possible. Then either tie or wire the short-stemmed blossom to a longer stem of another flower; in this way there is no waste on account of lack of stem. If you have no other flowers whose stems you can use, try a bit of the branch of the plant, or, in lieu of better, avail yourself of the hollow stem of an artificial rose.

Fatal Timidity.

Every day sends to the grave obscure men who have remained in obscurity only because their timidity, their lack of self-confidence, prevented them from making a first effort. If they could have been induced to begin; if they had trusted in their own powers and dared to forge ahead they would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in careers of usefulness and fame.—Orison Swett Marden.

Cardinal Manning.

The middle of the nineteenth century saw a great movement in England toward the Church of Rome. Among the many well-known converts was Henry F. Manning, who had been a clergyman in the Church of England for over fifteen years. He entered the Roman priesthood and was ultimately made cardinal archbishop of Westminster. He died January 14, 1892.

Earth Still Growing.

In the early days of its history the earth grew rapidly by the addition of new matter. It is still growing in the same manner, though scarcely to an appreciable extent, for the mass of meteoric matter added yearly is reckoned to be only 20,000 tons.

Wanted It Understood.

In the long gone days when street car fares were 5 cents for grownups and 3 cents for children under 12, two small boys of 12 and 7 mounted the platform. The younger boy had been promised the 2 cents change from the dime they had for candy. He handed the coin to the conductor, who did not immediately turn over the pennies. The anxious child then remarked politely but firmly, "I'm worth only 3 cents."—Chicago Tribune.

Ostriches Biggest Birds.

Ostriches are the largest feathered creatures existing and one of these birds will sometimes measure eight feet in height and weigh 300 pounds.